

THE LEADING LADY

By ARCHIBALD EVRE

Author of "The Trifler," "The Custodian," "The Girl in Waiting," etc.

CHAPTER XV. (Continued).

ALICE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Watts, the Radical candidate, obviously impressed with Alice, although he had only made her acquaintance a few minutes previously, and in the house of Sir Llewellyn Williams, his political mentor, did not attempt to disclose the fact.

He brought his chair nearer her, a quick to realize the impression he had made, smiled sweetly, and pressing her voice, said, "You're voting for Parliament against Sir Llewellyn, aren't you?"

Mr. Watts nodded.

Listen, Mr. Watts. A poor boy, son of Sir Llewellyn's lodger, has got into trouble and has been arrested, and Sir Llewellyn demands to go bail for him. His wife has let him. Every one in the village takes the boy's part and thinks Llewellyn very cruel and harsh.

I think so too. Do you follow?

Not yet. If you were to bail the boy out, could make you ever so popular in the village. Now do you see?"

Watts hit his knee. "I've hit you. What is the boy's name?"

Tom Griffiths. He's a good boy, I'm sure. I am convinced he isn't really guilty."

"How old is he?"

"Not fifteen. He has blue eyes. You can't mistake him."

"Are they as blue as yours, Miss Kirby?"

"Hush, hush."

"I've not met an actress before. I've told you, and I'm sorry now." You won't forget about poor Tom either will you?" asked Alice anxiously. "How they will cheer on in the village when it's known what you've done!"

Thanks for the tip, Miss Kirby. You're a good 'un."

"It's worth a hundred votes to you."

Mr. Watts chuckled. "I'll run over the very afternoon."

"Hadn't you better start pretty soon?" observed Alice. "Sir Llewellyn might change his mind."

But Mr. Watts was in pleasant company and showed no signs of haste. Bereft of her natural protector, poor Mrs. Watts was in and out, Lady Williams insisted on gaging her in polite conversation. "Are you sure you won't have tea?"

"No, thank you."

"Perhaps something else—a little beer?"

"William!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts in a faint voice. But her husband took no notice. She subsided into her seat and faltered uneasily. Reginald had the hour.

Reginald laughed. "Your ingenuity startles me. When we are married, I shall have to be on the alert."

She sighed. "Ah, when we are married—"

"How soon is that to be, Alice?"

"Who can say? Reginald would you verify your suspicion?" I thought I ought to tell you—"

"You did quite right," said Lady Williams. "It is Llewellyn's lack of foresight I blame. I'll have that criminal lad on the platform at the meeting to-morrow, and he shall hold my hand the whole time. That will prevent me from boxing his ears, at any rate."

"Poor Tom has no lack of chameleons now," said Alice, smiling almost apologetically at Reginald.

Reginald laughed. "Your ingenuity startles me. When we are married, I shall have to be on the alert."

"Perhaps something else—a little beer?"

"William!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts in a faint voice. But her husband took no notice. She subsided into her seat and faltered uneasily. Reginald had the hour.

Reginald laughed. "Your ingenuity startles me. When we are married, I shall have to be on the alert."

"But at the worst, friends. What happens we will remain friends. Promise me this, Reginald."

"Of course I promise."

"I am going to kiss you, just once on the brow where I would kiss my own son—if I had one." She kissed him.

"And now I am going to kiss you where I would kiss my wife if I had one. He put his arms round her and kissed her on the lips."

"I wish you hadn't done that, Reginald," she said. She stood and looked at him mournfully, and the tears gathered in her eyes.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GARDEN PARTY.

The garden party was in progress, but Alice had not yet arrived, and Lady Williams was greatly excited. When Reginald appeared with his father she asked if he had seen her.

Reginald was surprised. "Why, she's about?"

Lady Williams gave a little gesture of exasperation. "She went out after lunch and I haven't seen her since. And now it's quite late. People are beginning to go."

"What is the trouble, Reginald?" asked his father, who had seen, if he had not heard this hurried colloquy. They had moved away from their overwrought hostess.

Lady Williams is worried because Miss Kirby hasn't turned up yet."

Lord St. Quentin snorted. "These actresses are full of whims. Very likely she has taken the pot at some time."

"Alice is not like that." But Reginald was decidedly worried. "I can't understand it. Let us just walk through the gardens."

"You are mistaken if you think I am going to trudge about in this hot sun in search of a woman I don't want particularly to meet," said his father.

Reginald was staring about in all directions. "Please wait here, father. I'll go and have a look round."

Reginald made a hurried tour of the grounds without finding the object of his search. Noticing his hostess was disengaged he went to her.

"Have you no notion where she has gone?"

"All I know is that a note was handed to her at lunch-time. She got up from the table at once. I asked her where she was going, but she took no notice. She simply ran out of the room."

"By the way," said Reginald suddenly, "what was the result of the general scampers to bail out that boy?"

Lady Williams started to her feet. Alice shook her head regretfully, afraid he's been too clever for these votes may make all the difference, he tells me. I am so sorry for Sir Llewellyn."

"I'll eat-sausage with him yet," cried

ground with vigour. "We got to the police station before that horrid Mr. Watts, but he came in while we were there. The officer told us we should have to go to Newby. That's twelve miles away. I determined to drive over at once. I congratulated myself on having the start of the brewer who had sent his carriage home with his wife. But he hadn't gone more than a mile when we passed us an enormous motor-car—travelling at nearly fifty miles an hour. He hardly slowed down as he rushed by. Disgusting! Disgusting!"

"Yes."

Reginald left his hostess to go in search of his father, but Lord St. Quentin had got tired of waiting, and had left the garden party in dudgeon. Although he would not have admitted it, he had been eager to see the woman who had infatuated his son. He had made inquiries about her with favourable results. He had ascertained that not only was she respectable connected but that her behaviour had always been most circumspect. She was reported to be amassing wealth at a healthy rate. All these things had their effect on him. It was, therefore, a distinct "set-back" to discover that she cared so little for his countenance that she absented herself from the function which he had attended for the sole purpose of meeting her. He started to walk home, and his way took him through the Tarlington High-street.

Outside the bank he came across Mr. Wilton. He stopped.

"Good-day, Mr. Wilton. Have you finished your labours yet? You have been here nearly a week, have you not?"

"Yes, my lord." Mr. Wilton flushed in his boyish way. "I am afraid there is more serious trouble here than I anticipated."

Lord St. Quentin frowned. "What do you mean? Have you discovered further shortages?"

"I am beginning to fear that the boy has been in league with some more experienced criminal."

"Nonsense," snapped his lordship, angrily.

"I may be wrong," returned Mr. Wilton apologetically. "But a very suspicious incident occurred to-day. Farmer Holyoak brought in his pass-book when I happened to be at the counter. Mr. Brooks was out, and the book was handed to me. I glanced at it, happening to remember Mr. Holyoak's name was in a list I had made of over-drafts. To my surprise the pass-book indicated a considerable balance."

"I hope you have made a mistake," said Lord St. Quentin said curtly. "Have you verified your suspicions?"

"Yes."

"And you found a discrepancy between the ledger account and the pass-book?"

"I regret to say I did."

Lord St. Quentin compressed his lips.

"There has been intolerable remissness somewhere," he said. "This branch is disgracefully managed. Had Mr. Brooks any explanation to offer?"

"I have not spoken to Mr. Brooks," said Mr. Wilton slowly.

"Why not?"

"It seems hardly possible that any such fraud could have been perpetrated without his cognizance. I demand to see you first."

Lord St. Quentin looked round sharply. A little girl was standing just within the doorway.

"What do you want?" he asked abruptly. The girl gave him a startled look and fled.

"That's Mr. Brooks' daughter," said Mr. Wilton. "I did not notice she was standing there."

"She must have heard our conversation. This is very annoying. It was not very discreet of you to begin a conversation of this private nature in the roadway. Let us walk on."

"I will close down this branch," said Lord St. Quentin. "I have kept it more merely because of my personal connection with the place. It is of no particular value to the bank, as you know, and it seems to

mother's cottage, and I send you this line just to tell you what happened."

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM WATTS."

Alice read this note hurriedly, and then sprang to her feet. Her heart cried out for her son. She hastened to the lodge, at the door of which she stood for some minutes before she heard the sound of voices. At last she pushed the door open. The boy was kneeling on the ground with his face hidden in Deborah's lap, and Deborah was smoothing his hair and calling him her "bonny lamb."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

She placed the loaf on the table and sighed. "Everyone knew this would happen sooner or later."

"What does that mean?" he asked thickly.

"It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation, disgrace, ruin. It means—"

"Have you been dismissed from the bank?" She looked at him with a wise child's face over the loaf she was carrying.

"Yes."

"Give him to me," cried Alice almost harshly.

"Why doesn't he come to me?"

"It means starvation

VINDICATED.

REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

BOOKMAKERS' BRIBES.

The first volume of the report of the Royal Commission upon the conduct of the Metropolitan Police has been issued as a Blue-Book. The Commission, which was appointed by warrant on May 28, 1906, to inquire into the conduct of the police, dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation by the police, was composed of Sir D. Bryn-Jones, K.C., M.P., Mr. Rufus, K.C., M.P., Mr. C. A. Whitton, M.P., and Mr. Dickinson, M.P. Alfred Lyttelton, the originally appointed chairman, having retired. The report is generally favourable to the police, who are vindicated from most of the charges brought against them, the only one which is doubtful verdict is regarding that of bribery by bookmakers.

Recommendations.

The following recommendations are made:

—statements of persons charged with drunkenness, solicitation, &c., should be taken down when made by them at the police-station. When a charge is dismissed by the magistrate, the inspector in court should report such a case if there is any ground for thinking that the arrest was one which ought not to have been made.

—constables should only be searched at the station when there is ground to think that they have a deadly weapon or other property on their persons.

—medical examination of persons arrested on the charge of drunkenness should be conducted without the slightest interference by the inspector in court, and the doctor informed of the allegations against the prisoner, and the division surgeon should enter concisely the symptoms which he observes.

A list of doctors who are willing to attend and examine in such cases should be shown in the charge-room.

The paying of money from bookmakers to police should, if proved, be punished with severity.

In cases of disorder, independent witnesses should when possible be obtained.

User facilities should be given to the public to make complaints at Scotland Yard against police.

—a constable is made against a constable on a complaint by private individuals, an enquiry should be conducted by an officer directly under the Chief Commissioner; the complainant and accused should attend; both should have the right to cross-examine, and the officer conducting the inquiry should make a report to the Chief Commissioner, giving his decision and evidence.

300 Complainants.

The complaints which reached the commission, deducting letters and postcards which were incomplete, were 300. Of these 90 contained charges of misconduct. Nineteen cases involving complaints against particular officers were heard, two in private.

We have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Metropolitan police force, as a whole, discharge their duties in connection with the three classes of offences mentioned in our terms of reference with honesty, discretion, and efficiency.

It is added that if the Commission find that "occasionally constables have been guilty of misconduct of various kinds and of various degrees," it is only what persons with experience of life and conversant with the difficulties of governing men will expect. It is impossible to guarantee the absolute efficiency of every member of a body of 17,000 men. The police make.

115,000 Arrests Annually.

and maintain order in a population of 6,750,000, so that the proportion of complaints against them is so small as to prove that there exists "no cause for believing that there is any tendency to make wrongful or improper arrests. The discharge of a constable by the magistrate does not prove that there has been any improper conduct on the part of the arresting constable.

In three cases where an improper arrest was made Mrs. Graham, Baker, and Malline, the constable did not deliberately plan the arrest, and there was no constable on the part of the prisoners who afforded some pretext for the constable's blunder." The Commission add: It is noted that the checks upon misconduct of individual constables are greater than is imagined. The constable is under constant watchful surveillance by his superiors; he can be easily identified; if makes an arrest he must charge the prisoner before the inspector; and has to prosecute before the magistrate. But as police court convictions for street offences have assumed great importance, owing to the greater sensitiveness of public opinion and the existence of an improved Standard of Morality, the police should show the same care dealing with persons accused of street offences as if they were dealing with serious crime."

A constable would be extremely careful, even if he thinks that a prisoner is somewhat under the influence of liquor, in making drunkenness an element in his charge, and should not "rush him" that is, every case where a man's conduct is unusual, unbecoming, and disorderly. He is drunk, he attaches importance attaches to the charge of drunkenness, partly through the improved tone of society, to independent, but chiefly through the fact that employers attach much more weight than formerly to their servants being sober persons. So far as we are able to form an opinion, I think that the police habitually deal with these offences in a regular and entirely proper manner, and the statutory provisions appear to us, upon the whole, adequate for the maintenance of public order. The duties of the police in dealing with solicitation in the streets are extremely difficult. When most offend, police intervention is rarely called for. A complaint was made by the Secretary of State, Swan and Edgar, that

"An increasing number of calls for police intervention is the consequence of well-educated men of business walking in the West End shopping districts. We have had numerous complaints from customers, friends and relatives, some of whom have been greatly terrified by the insistence of these hooligans."

There are several of these pests well known as regular loafers round our windows, whom we have seen leave their hats to ladies in the

dear to attract their attention." The difficulty here, however, as the Commission point out, is that respectable women, however much they may resent the conduct of a man, will not take proceedings, probably because they feel that more harm will be done to their reputation by having to attend in court, and being talked about in connection with any affair of the kind, than by suffering the indignity to which they have been exposed in silence. Experience shows that, in regard to ordinary cases of solicitation, no man ever comes forward to help the police.

West-End Cases.

The law is declared to be more powerful in regard to these cases than seems to be imagined, but its application calls for greater caution, so as to secure greater equality between the sexes. "With regard to the treatment of cases of solicitation by women, we have come to the conclusion that the police exercise their powers with adequate skill and activity, and at the same time with a remarkably high degree of intelligence, caution, and gentleness." Three cases where allegations were made that the police were mistaken as to the character of the women arrested were investigated, and in all three, including that of Miss d'Angely, the police were shown to have been justified. "We have been unable to discover anything that tends to show that the police are unduly tolerant or negligent in the discharge of their duty as to this class of case. So far as we can see, the main difficulty in enforcing the law is caused by the over-sensitiveness and impatience of the public whenever there seems ground, however slight, for alleging that there has been a mistake in arresting a woman on a charge of solicitation.

Bribes for the Police.

The report also states: "We have come to the conclusion that there is no ground for believing that there has existed, or that there at present exists, any widespread and systematic bribery of the police by women of the town in any part of London, and though we cannot believe that isolated instances of constables having received money gifts from women have never occurred, we believe that they have been and are very infrequent." As for bribery of the police by bookmakers, the Commission report: "We have considered the matter in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that there is no reason for believing that bribery of the police by bookmakers has been carried on according to any organized system; but the force as a whole cannot be absolved altogether from the charge of receiving money from bookmakers. We think upon the materials before us that the practice of receiving gratuities from bookmakers has to a certain extent—the exact extent it is impossible to determine—prevailed in the force."

SAVING DAYLIGHT.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Daylight Saving Bill, as amended by the Select Committee was issued yesterday. Its chief feature is the advancing of the clock by one hour at two a.m. on the third Sunday in April each year; the setting back taking place at two a.m. on the third Sunday of each September. It will be seen that the feature of a 20 minutes advance each Sunday in April, and a setting back of a like amount of time in September, disappears from the Bill. There will only be an alteration of 60 minutes under the Bill as amended, whereas under the original measure there would have been an alteration of 80 minutes. The "time" established under the Bill will be known as "local time," and whenever any expression of time occurs in any Act of Parliament, deed, or other legal instrument, the time mentioned, unless it is otherwise specifically stated, shall be held in the case of Great Britain and Ireland to be local time as presented by the Act. Greenwich mean time as used for the purpose of astronomy and navigation shall not be affected by this Act.

LORD CHELSEA DEAD.

DEATH OF TWO MEN TO THE BARONET OF CADGAR.

Vivian Chelsea, eldest son of Earl Cadgavon, has died at Temple House, Theobalds Park, Hertfordshire. He had been ailing for a considerable time. Lord Chelsea, who was just 40 years of age, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and represented Bury St. Edmunds in Parliament as a Unionist from 1892 until 1900. He was a captain in the 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. He married in 1892 the Hon. Mildred Cecilia Harriet Sturt, daughter of the first Lord Arlington, and his heir, the Hon. Edward George Humphrey John, was born in 1903. He also leaves five daughters.

LONDON BOULEVARD.

L.O.C. DISCUSSION OF A GREAT SCHEME.

Not the least interesting topic to be discussed at the next meeting of the London County Council is the project to construct a tree-lined boulevard from Paddington Station on the west to Finsbury Circus on the east. Such a thoroughfare, described by the Royal Commission on London Traffic as a "first-class arterial street" would be 100 feet wide, and would extend between four and a half and five miles through one of the busiest parts of London. It is the very heart of this projected great boulevard that the County Council is at present concerned—viz., the section extending from King's Cross Station along the Euston and Marylebone roads, as far as Chancery Lane, a distance of about 1½ miles. The borough councils particularly interested are St. Pancras and Marylebone, both of which view the matter with favour; while many of the members think such a vast improvement at the great railway gateway to the north is a matter for London as a whole, to be paid for by proceeds over the whole area which the County Council administers. Another great section, from Mabledon Place to Marylebone Station, has in great part been under the consideration of the St. Pancras Council for some time, the general idea being to get a 100ft. roadway by widening the north and south sides of

PLEAS'D THE KING.

CLEVER CHILDREN AT QUEEN'S HALL.

The King and Queen spent the merriest afternoon imaginable at the Queen's Hall, when the boys and girls of the Children's Happy Evenings Association danced and sang for their Majesties' pleasure. The hall was packed from floor to roof with merry, laughing children, who had come from over 160 schools to see their successful rivals in the inter-brach competitions play before the King and Queen. The King and Queen had gold seats in the crimson-carpeted royal enclosure in the middle of the platform, where every little boy and girl in the hall could see them without stretching. Seated in the enclosure with their Majesties were the Earl and Countess of Jersey, whose little grandson, Lord Silverside, presented the Queen with a beautiful bouquet of malmaison and roses. The Marchioness of Zetland, Lady Theo Acheson, Lord and Lady Knollys, and Mrs. Bland-Sutton, the good fairy of the Children's Happy Evenings Association.

THE MARCH PAST.

Downtairs in the arena the little performers, over 300 in number, all coming from London schools, were proudly arrayed. Red-capped gnomes, fairies, elves and spirits galore, in quaint, old-world costumes, waited with sparkling eyes and impatient feet for the signal to show the King and Queen all their pretty songs and dances. "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" they shouted in

WITHDRAWN!

FREE TRADE PAMPHLET EXAGGERATIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE ERRORS

The Board of Trade, over which Mr. Winston Churchill is "terminological inaccuracy" fame, now presides, has landed the Government in a nice quandary. It recently issued a "Yellow Book" which purported to make a comparison between the cost of living of the working classes in German and English towns. In one case the price of bread in Germany was made to appear four times its actual price! The figures when published were hailed with delight by Free Traders, but now the laugh is on the other side, for the Government has admitted that the report is "inaccurate," and it has been withdrawn "until errors have been corrected."

In order that the public may understand the real value of the report, Mr. E. A. Goulding, M.P., has given notice of the following Parliamentary questions:

(1) To ask the President of the Board of Trade what steps he has taken to correct the error on page 37 of the Report on the Cost of Living in German Towns, whereby the price of bread in Germany is made to appear four times its actual price.

(2) To ask the Prime Minister whether, in allotting the Committee of Supply, he will arrange for the Board of Trade vote, in order that attention may be called to the divergent statements regarding the cost of living in Germany contained

ELECTION NEWS.

THE PEMBROKESHIRE VACANCY.

Polling to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. J. Wynford Phillips (R.) to the Peerage has been fixed for July 16. The candidates are Mr. J. Lort Williams (U.) and Mr. Walter Roche (R.).

At the General Election the figures were: Phillips (R.), 5,886; Williams (U.), 2,606; R. maj., 3,230. Mr. Williams has issued his election address, in which he refers to the scores of four miles standing idle throughout the county, and claims that the milling industry would be revived by a tax on foreign flour. He also states that the wages of the agricultural labourer were 15s. in 1807, and that in Pembrokeshire they had only risen to 1s. as the result of 100 years' accumulated progress. The Unionist candidate is supported by representatives from the Tariff Reform League and the National Trade Defence League, while the suffragettes are busy.

29 ARRESTED.

In addition to the 13 ladies who composed the deputation, quite a number of others gave in their names as being quite prepared to be arrested. The particular method which they should adopt to provoke the action of the police was left to individual ingenuity. The leaders, however, remained in the hall, and received reports of progress outside, and continued to make little speeches. Mrs. Pankhurst supported Mr. Patrick Lawrence, who addressed the crowd in Trafalgar-square in despicable, thousands of people were there cheering and yelling, while mounted police were compelled to charge the crowd and thus break it up. The House of Commons was attacked time after time, and one girl managed to get within the forbidden precincts of Palace-yard.

MORE SUFFRAGETTES GO TO PRISON.

Mr. Asquith's refusal to see the "Votes for Women" deputation angered the Suffragettes to such an extent that a remarkable raid was made on the House of Commons by the militant members. Every now and then little bodies of women sallied out from the meeting at Caxton Hall, and, after creating a scene, were carried off under arrest to Cannon-row Police Station. The scene in Trafalgar-square was indescribable, thousands of people were there cheering and yelling, while mounted police were compelled to charge the crowd and thus break it up. The House of Commons was attacked time after time, and one girl managed to get within the forbidden precincts of Palace-yard.

29 Arrested.

In addition to the 13 ladies who com-

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

THE WEEK IN WESTMINSTER.

Old Age Pensions.

As the debates on the Old Age Pensions Bill progress, it becomes more and more apparent that this so-called measure of Reform is nothing more or less than a badly thought out election trick. There is no money; no logical principle; no desire to create a foundation upon which can be built some great national scheme in the future—nothing save a tangled series of clauses, to be paraded up and down the country by propagandists as an "Old Age Pensions Bill." It is really an amazing position to be occupied by a Ministry, and the irritation caused to many of their own supporters by the absurdity of the whole business is not inconsiderable. When the measure was first introduced and the Government announced that—after presumably, they had succeeded in frightening capital out of the country, reducing employment, and leaving us with nothing in our pockets to purchase dumped commodities—they were going to present us all with a pension of 2s. per week when we reached the age of seventy years, a good man, people asked where was the money to come from? Great indeed was the indignation of the Lloyd-George when pressed in Parliament to give some indication of the National Pension which had been discovered by the Treasury. Can anybody really think—that he demanded was to give some indication of the arrangement of liabilities. But Lloyd-George bounces away, and when things get too hot, down comes the closure, and debate was ended.

No Nest Egg.

This week, however, it was quite another pair of shoes. The Bill is both illogical and unjust—that much is self evident—but how illogical and unjust is only apparent if one considers the operation of the clause which makes it a disqualification for a pension to be in receipt of Poor Law relief. Why, these are the very people one desires to help most! For the most part the real veterans of industry are to be found among this class, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain certainly gave expression to the views of nine men out of ten when he demanded why the "right" to a pension should be accompanied by harsh and arbitrary conditions. But Mr. Lloyd-George pleaded poverty this time. "I have no nest egg," was the reply of the man who was indignant at being asked where the money was to come from.

At the Police Court.

The sequel to the demonstration

was

subsequently heard at the police court, where the arrested women were charged with "wilfully obstructing the police." All admitted the offence with the exception of Dr. Octavia Lewin, against whom the case was dismissed. The magistrate's decisions were:

Mrs. Ellen Falcon, Westcombe Hill, bound over, or three months in default.

Mrs. Phillips, 4, Clement's-inn, bound over, or three months in default.

Mrs. Gath, 4, Clement's-inn, bound over, or one month in default.

Thresa Gove, bound over, or a month in default.

Mrs. Lily Sampson Mosen, bound over, or a month in default.

Mrs. Catherine Gibbons, Willow-nd, Hampstead, bound over, or a month in default.

Encouraged by the amused laughter of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued, "I'll have to see where there are most eggs, and where I shall have as it is to rob somebody's hen roost next year." Encouraged by the amused laughter of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued, "I'll have to see where there are most eggs, and where I can get them easiest, and where I shall be the least punished." And this is the man who was indignant at being asked where the money was to come from!

The Gas.

All attempts of the Opposition to introduce some sort of method and consistency into the pension scheme were defeated—gag and guillotine being mercilessly applied. The Government want to pass a Bill of sorts, and are getting frightened at their financial position, so no arguments are listened to, and the crudest of devices for catching votes is being scurried through anyhow. Even with methods such as these the congestion of our business is too great and Mr. Asquith has so mismanaged the situation, that although we are to assemble for the autumn Session, if rumour is to be believed, on Oct. 13, there seems no prospect of the House rising before the middle of August.

Lord Curzon's Great Speech.

The outstanding feature of the week in "another place" was Lord Curzon's great speech. The ex-Viceroy of India, surrounded by ex-Viceroys and Indian Secretaries, men who have themselves been "east of Suez," and who know the bazaars and the native races, called the attention of his fellow-countrymen to the seriousness of the seditions movement that is taking place in parts of India. He dwelt upon the gravity of the treason-mongering which was being engineered by the party in India opposed to British rule. The Indian Army and all the better class of people remained loyal, "in spite of the threats and blackmail of the native Press," but "the seriousness of the situation could not be denied."

A second cause of the unrest was the ferment which had been caused in Asia by the victory of Japan over Russia. To use Lord Curzon's phrase, "the effect of that struggle had gone like a thunderbolt through the whispering galleries of the East." Especially seething was the orator's denunciation of the mischief done by "journalists, ex-Civil servants, members of Parliament, and itinerant orators of the emotional time," all of whom, he added, "belong to the extreme wing of the Radical party, who visit India for a few weeks to tell people there what to do, and then come back and tell us what to do here."

A speech to be remembered, "Each prisoner had been previously convicted in connection with similar disturbances, and the magistrate sentenced them to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, and he would not make it the second division."

During the week the Commons have concluded the Committee stage of the Old Age Pensions Bill, save the half day promised for the schedule. Four clauses were guillotined without one word of debate. For the remainder, perhaps, one-fifth of the Bill has been seriously discussed—liberty of speech and opportunities for criticism have been absolutely denied. The vote for Irish Primary Education has been taken, and 211,000 voted for the salaries and expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Mr. Asquith has given notice to move the suspension of the 11 o'clock rule to-morrow in connection with the proceedings on the Old Age Pensions Bill.

FOUND OUT AGAIN!



OUR OMNIBUS.

COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

THE CONDUCTOR.

To emigrate or not to emigrate? That is a question which must be exercising the minds of a good many working-class families now that employment is slack, and things have generally taken a turn for the worse. That useful institution, the Emigrants' Information Office, has issued a paper on the subject, which is very much to the point. Generally speaking, its advice leans strongly to the side of caution, and it is clear that urban artisans, in particular, would be ill-advised in throwing up their occupations, and selling their homes to go in quest of work across the seas.

The only classes of emigrants wanted in Canada at the present time, we read, are experienced farm labourers, farmers financially able to take homesteads or purchase lands and female domestic servants.

No more men are wanted for work on railway construction. Clerks, shopmen, storekeepers, men-servants, telephone clerks, shop-assistants, nurses, etc., and persons having no particular trade or calling, or otherwise unfit for manual labour, should not emigrate, unless they have situations offered them, or have means of their own.

These statements confirm the purport of the many letters that have appeared in "The People" on "Hard Times in Canada." Mechanics and unskilled labourers without means have not much chance in Canada just at present, and those unfit for manual labour none at all. It must be remembered that those used to the comforts of existence in an English town will find life on a Canadian farm decidedly rough. In the cities, affairs are worse, since rents are high, food dear, the long winter has to be faced, and for municipal work the authorities prefer the cheap labour of Italians, Macedonians, and other Continentals. "Don't be misled by agents," has been the advice of many of our correspondents; and, as they speak from bitter experience, they are to be believed.

In Australia and New Zealand the demand is for farmers, farm-servants and female servants. The latter colony offers reduced passages £10 to £12 per head for men and agricultural labourers with £25 and female servants with £22. But the opening in Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal seem to be uncommonly few. The most discouraging feature in the paper is that little encouragement is held out to mechanics anywhere, "though competent carvers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, masons, and others can get work in many country districts of Australia." Yet mechanics are probably the class which is hardest hit by the present dearth of employment.

WILL WORKMAN.

Mr. Bowland Hunt, M.P., the hardworking member for South Staffordshire, has just issued a pamphlet on "Socialism, Tariff Reform, and Imperial Preference," with an inset of four letters on "War Office Beggars," "The Australian Tariff," "Mr. Asquith's Free Trade," "Hospitals and the Poor," and "Industry." My readers can obtain a copy for 1d. from the railway book-stalls or Livesey and Co., Shrewsbury.

The pamphlet is extremely useful and deals with most of the issues raised by the Fiscal question. Not least of its merits is the honest, convincing way in which Mr. Hunt marshals his arguments against the policy of Free Imports. Only to take one illustration, An American President said: "If I buy my wife a dress in Paris, she gets the dress and France gets the money. If I buy the dress in New York, my wife still gets the dress and America gets the money and American people get the wages making it." True, but true.

On April 26 last, I advised my readers to spend 5s. on "The Case Against Socialism." Since then I have read it in cover to cover, and my opinion of its value as a contribution to the polemics of Socialism grew stronger with every chapter. Its express advantages are such that it does not ask its readers to take things on trust. Virtually every quotation is given, book, chapter or page being indicated. One drawback is the modesty of its author; he prefers to remain anonymous. But, when my readers find that every phase of Socialism is fully dealt with, and it is, therefore, a perfect analysis of fact and reason, this drawback will be readily forgiven.

Thence to the forecast of Mr. Reid, of Bristol, a matter of great importance to the relative unemployment of Protectionist America and Free-Imports Britain has been very clearly set forth. Since the American

turn to Socialism, Research into the sources of political funds is forbidden.

Mr. Wells will, of course, reply that all the above is "writ sarcastic," but I am sure many of my readers will agree that "this ignorant, intolerant, insulting type of Socialist," to quote Mr. Wells, is generally speaking, a fairly accurate description of the rock and roll of Socialists whom one hears every week in the market place, or finds at his elbow in the mine, the factory, and the workshop. It is meant to describe the S.D.F.'s, but it just as truly describes the I.L.P.'s, to which party Mr. Wells belongs.

Speaking of the S.D.F.'s, Mr. Wells says: "They take it for granted that they are in so stern and quintessential way, right, and that everyone knows they are right, but that most people are too wicked to admit it." Had that been written of Socialists generally it would have been perfectly accurate. If ever a body of men in the political faith treated themselves as "perfectionists" and all the world besides as "narragenerates," that body is Socialism.

A friend of mine—wot, Mr. L. G. Money, M.P.—on June 23 had an article in "The once great" "Daily News" on "British and German Wealth," in which he tells us that more than half the population of Prussia belong to families whose members earn 17s. 3d. per week," and then he tells us that the British people are twice as rich per head as these low-wage Prussians. All this is, of course, in keeping with my friend's brief marked "Support Free Trade."

But he holds another brief marked "Support Socialism," and in explaining that brief he tells us on page 312 of "Riches and Poverty" that the "average earnings of the manual working classes (two-thirds of our population) is £25 per year." That is less than 17s. 3d. per week! Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the new "Unemployed Bill" says on page 3: "The average wage of a British worker is only £25 per year." As to whether this statement is true, or whether any of them are true, I leave my readers to judge. The whole medley serves to show how light-heartedly such nimble-witted thimble-riggers can contradict themselves.

Mentioning Ramsay of that ill-reputed pamphlet of that ill-reputed of another I.L.P. pamphlet. On the inside of the cover is this foreword: "This pamphlet is issued with the endorsement of the I.L.P. Council, but for the opinions expressed the author alone is responsible." Such an illogical foreword needs to be written at the head of all Mr. Money's writings lest any unwary reader should take him seriously. I can readily imagine him saying, "This is written to the order of the Cobden Club or the I.L.P., as the case may be, but for none of it am I responsible."

THE ACTOR.

History Pageants us," cries Shakespeare in his "Troilus and Cressida," a process we countrymen are now reversing by making pageants of history. Within the compass of a single week Cheltenham, Dover, Romsey, and Winchester, following the lead and prompting given by Sherborne, Warwick, and St. Albans, are fancifully proving that "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," by picturesque scenes, essentially dramatic in character and incident, representing the past events which invest with romantic interest their diverse localities.

The citizens play not for gain but purely for their pleasure in these pageants, on the very spot around the old castles and domains where the incidents depicted actually took place, while they themselves are translated for the time being alike in outward form and inward feeling into their own ancestors from Caractacus down to George III. Unconsciously we are not. In history in matters educational it is only to be paralleled any back in "the dark ages." Quite recently a lady offered to build an elementary schoolhouse at East Hardwick to accommodate 48 children, where there were only 22; but because the school council refused it and proposed building a different school at the ratepayers' expense!

The same authority in three years ending March, 1907, spent £63 on each of 300 council schools in repairs, and 3s. 6d. on each of 540 Church schools in repairs. And the Radicals call themselves "the Progressive party!"

Mr. H. G. Wells, the talented Socialist writer, has, in the last number of "The Socialist Review," given us a picture of Socialism that is worth a wide circulation. It is merely his opinion of other Socialists who have dared to disagree with Mr. Wells; hence his candidness in portraying them and in outlining the main principles of their creed.

Here it is: "There is one mystical absolute truth called Socialism, like nothing else in the world. All honest and intellectual men recognise it at sight and become violently antagonistic to it." But, when my readers find that every phase of Socialism is fully dealt with, and it is, therefore, a perfect analysis of fact and reason, this drawback will be readily forgiven.

Thence to the forecast of Mr. Reid, of Bristol, a matter of great importance to the relative unemployment of Protectionist America and Free-Imports Britain has been very clearly set forth. Since the American

is to be hoped that Mr. Breerton will be able to give a good selection from the correspondence of the lamented actor, for he was a witty letter-writer. Mr. Walter Harris Pollock, who knew Sir Henry long and intimately, is also to produce his "Impressions," with a preface by Mr. H. B. Irving. This, too, should be an interesting book.

PIPER PAN.



spot. The specimen sent might be described as appearing at first sight to be a white paper rose or a white bell. One of the British tree-wasps, the Camponotus wasp, possessing quite a multitude of scientific names, is the builder of this wonderful little structure. The nests of the British wasps are all more or less of a very flimsy character, but from different countries the thickness varies a great deal—from thin muslin to the thickness of piece of cardboard.

The first step in the building of the nest appears in the form of a small grey cup, from half an inch to an inch in width, hanging from a small stem fastened to a branch or root. From below another cord appears suspending three or four small cells, in each of which an egg is glued. These cells are soon added to, and the cup-like covering is thickened by successive sheets of paper laid on the outside. In both ground and tree-wasps the paper coverings are manufactured in precisely the same way. The future queen gnaws some substance—vegetable fibre, wood fibre, bark from trees, waste paper, and even sand—in each species having its special material. This it masticates into a pulp, and with its jaws presses it along the edge of the sheet it is making, each time forming a small cord, which when dry, cannot be distinguished from the rest of the sheet. The hexagonal cells, which resemble very much those of the bee, are also made of this paper.

The Camponotus wasp is rather remarkable in that it occasionally makes a subterranean nest similar to the common species, while as in the present case old wooden buildings often serve as substitutes for trees. Of the distinguishing characters in their nests is that instead of the cells standing in an open cup as already described, they are surrounded by the round bell-shaped sheet with only a small round hole at the bottom. As the nest is enlarged to make room for the greater number of cells and increasing inhabitants the bell-shape gradually disappears.

Of course, there are hundreds of other instances where we may appear to be copying, or to have copied, the work of nature. Space will not permit of my giving any lengthy descriptions of these, but the few comparisons following will, I think, be interesting and show this: The resemblance of the armour of our forefathers to the armour of the lobster, armadillo, etc. The resemblance of our military trenches to the cases of the caddis-fly. The resemblance of our hammocks to the nests of the oriole. The stitches made by the tailor-birds in sewing together their nests of leaves.

Several queries have reached me during the past fortnight as to the proper method of feeding young birds. This is, of course, a question upon which a general answer cannot be given. As I have had several dealing with the bullfinch, and there are, no doubt, many others who breed these pretty little birds, a short note may be interesting. The bullfinch is not such a large seed-eater as is often supposed, feeding more upon buds, fruit, and insects. The best food for one in captivity is, therefore, a little canary, rape, millet, linseed, and linseed mixed. They are very fond of hemp seed, but this should be given very sparingly. Besides this a little fruit should be supplied daily, and a mealworm or two if it will take them. A little green food should also be given, and some bread and milk as a change. The young cannot be brought up on this diet for the first six weeks or two months, as they are unable to break the seeds, and until they are able to do this they should be fed upon pastes made up as follows—Soaked some bread with boiling water, and when cold press it until nearly dry, over this pour some warm new milk. Next take and soak some rape seed, and after letting it stand for a short time pour off the water and then knead it into the bread until a good thick paste is made. The young should be fed at least once in two hours, and the food should be made fresh daily. To teach them to pipe, the tune wished must be frequently played to them.

The concert given by Mr. Frank Hawks and Miss Decima Moore at Steinway Hall last week was a most agreeable function. Miss Moore only sang one song, but she gave it charmingly. Her chief success, however, was in monologue entitled "My Root Cure," written and acted by herself. It proved to be a diverting triflery, in which I think the clever musical comedy actress will often be asked to repeat. Mr. Hawks again showed his mastery of both voice and piano by singing the exacting prologue from "Pagliacci" to his own accompaniment in artistic style.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending June 28 include—Mammals: 1 Burmese wild sheep (bors), 1 common squirrel, and 1 green genet. Birds: 1 grey eagle-owl, 1 Indian crow, 2 black-headed hangnail, 1 Indian raven, 2 Martinian doves, 1 grey-breasted parrot, 1 red-vented cockatoo, 3 Syrian bulbuls, 1 Indian myna, 6 hooded crows, 3 jannets, and 2 great black-backed gulls. Reptiles: 1 green lizard.

Another boning pigeon has lost its way. This time it is Mr. Quill, of 77, Brook-st., Hatfield, E. who informs me that one bearing the numbers 1908, R.P., 3,612, has descended at above address. The owner can obtain it by giving description.

BUCKLAND JUNIOR.

It is curious that many of the attainments and inventions of man have been so late in coming, for nature has endowed several creatures with power to make many substances that would be useful to man, and yet although they are constantly before us, it is not until centuries have passed that man has discovered, often by accident, a process identical with the one practised by members of the animal kingdom since their beginning.

When was paper-making first invented? This is a question which I believe, cannot with certainty be answered. It is true that the Egyptians used the papyrus reed in manufacturing a kind of paper; but it is to the Chinese that the invention is attributed. Long before the Chinese began to use paper, however, by taking wood and vegetable fibre, separating, pulping with water, and drying it in thin sheets, the wasp had been making its paper nests by an exactly similar process. Probably more paper is made to-day from clay than by the foregoing operation; but again the same creature has proceeded to, for some of its many species use mud and the like in constructing their nests.

We are all looking forward to the authoritative biography of Sir Henry Irving, by Mr. Austin Breerton, the historian of the Lyceum. The theatre will be plenty of room for such a book, for Mr. D. B. Stoker's "Ghosts" is one, and "Capitalists, and others," bought, remain so. Their truth is a comprehensive truth and a Socialist by knowing it, knows everything. Their method of achieving the Socialist State is to treat the world at large with a smile, so unassuming, that it will ultimately cover a portion of the ground.

From Horsham a wasp's nest has been sent me, not one of the many

Henley; and a trout of 5lb. at Staines. The water is now very clear and bright in most rivers, and rain would be welcomed to freshen up the streams. The Lee is now open for all fishing except pike and perch.

Some good shows have been seen at the clubs of late. A fine pike of 12lb. has been caught by Mr. H. V. Hamblin, hon. secretary Wimborne Waltons, and will in due time adorn the society's club room. The Albion A.S. have had a good show of roach and bream from the Central Association Anglers at Fulbrough, Messrs. J. B. Page, W. Donaldson, and others being the successful anglers. At the Anchor and Hope Mr. J. Hobbs had bream and tench from the military canal at Sandgate, and Mr. J. Heath roach and bream from the same place.

Sea anglers have enjoyed sport at nearly all stations along the southern coast and poach, bass, and grey mullet are among the fish in evidence. A black of 22lb. has been landed off Penzance by Mr. C. N. Morrell, and other anglers have had some scaling up to 10lb.

The tides just now are suitable for fishing, and anglers at Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and similar resorts, as well as at Burnham-on-Sea, and the Medway Blackwater, should have plenty of sport.

The fly and bait casting tournament arranged to take place at the Franco-British Exhibition on Thursday and Friday next, July 9 and 10, should prove a great success, and it will not be want of energy on the part of those responsible for it, if it is not so.

The earliest tournaments of the kind in this country (thanks largely to Mr. R. B. Mansell of "The Fishing Gazette") took place at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, in 1882 and 1883, and in the latter year many leading American anglers and pisciculturists, visitors to the famous great International Fisheries Exhibition, attended.

"I made no progress, although some of the water was removed by tapping.

"This frightened me, and then I realised that my trouble was the much-dreaded dropsy.

"The doctor ordered my removal to an infirmary. I was so swollen that I could not wear my usual clothing, but had to wear special garments made. In the infirmary I wore a body belt which I should think was at least 50 inches round.

"I made no progress, although some of the water was removed by tapping.

"Twice I was tapped—on June 18th

and July 13th. Something like three gallons of water were drawn from me,

but I immediately began to fill again.

"On Dewsbury Feast Day I was taken home again—taken home, my neighbours thought, to die.

"But I did not give up hope, for I had heard about Doon's Backache Kidney Pills, and I made up my mind to try them. After persevering with them a few days I felt a little better. I continued with the medicine, and the kidney secretions passed naturally. I have never been tapped since September 11th for Doon's Backache Kidney Pills have maintained a natural action of the bladder. They brought away with the secretions a great quantity of impurities, which I believe must have been stopped the water from leaving the system.

"Every day I became stronger and healthier, but I kept on with the pills until I was absolutely cured.

"Once a year has passed since I left Doon's Backache Kidney Pills, but I am still as healthy as anyone could wish to be. I can look after the children, and the house as well as I have ever been able to."

Doon's Backache Kidney Pills are 3s. 6d. a box, or 12s. 6d. for six boxes.

Of all chemists and druggists or postmen on receipt of a wire from Fosters-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London W. Be sure you get the same kind of pills as Mrs. Porritt had. [Advt.]

TAPPED FOR DROPSY.

PATIENT ENORMOUSLY SWOLLEN.

Mrs. Ellen J. Porritt, of 20, Kiln-road, Long Causeway, Dewsbury, says:—"My illness began in the winter of 1904. I first noticed cruel pains in the region of the kidneys, and many a time after an attack of almost unbearable backache I have thrown myself on the bed thoroughly exhausted. Stooping was a terrible exertion, and when I bent over it was agony to straighten myself again.

"I had very little sleep at nights, being hardly able to get my breath, owing to an awful feeling of suffocation, as though someone's hand was held in front of my mouth. I also suffered greatly in the head.

"I began to swell tremendously, and there was complete stoppage of the kidney secretions. I became as alarming size, nearly twice the normal, although my face was thin and drawn with pain. If I pressed my fingers on my foot the impression remained some time.

"This frightened me, and then I realised that my trouble was the much-dreaded dropsy.

"The doctor ordered my removal to an infirmary. I was so swollen that I could not wear my usual clothing, but had to wear special garments made. In the infirmary I wore a body belt which I should think was at least 50 inches round.

"I made no progress, although some of the water was removed by tapping.

"Twice I was tapped—on June 18th

and July 13th. Something like three

gallons of water were drawn from me,

but I immediately began to fill again.

"On Dewsbury Feast Day I was taken home again—taken home, my neighbours thought, to die.

"But I did not give up hope, for I had heard about Doon's Backache Kidney Pills, and I made up my mind to try them. After persevering with them a few days I felt a little better. I continued with the medicine, and the kidney secretions passed naturally. I have never been tapped since September 11th for Doon's Backache Kidney Pills have maintained a natural action of the bladder. They brought away with the secretions a great quantity of impurities, which I believe must have been stopped the water from leaving the system.

"Every day I became stronger and healthier, but I kept on with the pills until I was absolutely cured.

"Once a year has passed since I left Doon's Backache Kidney Pills, but I am still as healthy as anyone could wish to be. I can look after the children, and the house as well as I have ever been able to."

Doon's Backache Kidney Pills are 3s. 6d. a box, or 12s. 6d. for six boxes.

Of all chemists and druggists or postmen on receipt of a wire from Fosters-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London W.

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN BEING.

SECRET MANOEUVRES.

The largest battle fleet ever organised has just been seen off the Kentish coast under the command of a British Admiral. What it will do nobody but the Admiralty and officers in high command know, but no one need be uneasy—it's mission is a harmless one. Secret manoeuvres—that is the programme. The manoeuvres are to take place in the North Sea, and will last about three weeks. It is estimated that Lord Charles Beresford will have under his command a fleet of no fewer than 300 vessels, made up as follows:

Battleships	25	Destroyers	130
Ancient cruisers	24	Cruisers	10
Protected cruisers	24	parent ships	6
Protected cruisers & scouts	36	Submarines	25
Torpedo gun-boats	10	Parent ships	3
Torpedo boats	33	to submarines	3
Torpedo boats	33	Minesweepers	3

Commanders and Ships.

The names of the following officers will be given in the manoeuvres:

FLAGS.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.
Vice-admiral Sir A. Berkeley-Mills.
Vice-admiral Sir G. Curzon-Hove.
Vice-admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman.
Rear-admiral F. J. Foley.
Rear-admiral the Hon. S. C. J. Colville.
Rear-admiral A. M. Farquhar.
Rear-admiral J. Denison.
Rear-admiral Sir Percy Scott.
Rear-admiral H. H. Adair.
Rear-admiral G. Calman.
Commodore Lewis Bayly.

FLAGSHIPS.

King Edward VII. Hibernia.
Lioness. Erasmus.
Leviathan. Agamemnon.
Broadmoor. Prince George.
Good Hope. Drake.
Triton. Shannon.

Rapid Mobilisation.

The completeness of the naval organisation may be understood from the fact that, with the exception of about 500 Coastguard men and 200 men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the crews of all these ships, amounting to over 18,000, will consist of officers and men on the active list of the Navy. The warships mobilised at Portsmouth numbered 59, including three battleships and 16 cruisers. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men went aboard from the Naval Marines Depot with clockwork precision. For the manoeuvres special reserve and special service vessels and torpedo craft were brought up to full strength. The men mustered at the Naval and Marine Barracks at an early hour, and marched to the dockyard, where they embarked on their ships, which were reported ready for sea within three hours of the mobilisation signal being given. At Chatham 27 cruisers, scouts and destroyers belonging to the Chatham-Sheerness command, together with half-a-dozen torpedo boats, were mobilised.

Strictest Secrecy.

Remarkable precautions have been taken on the present occasion to shroud in absolute secrecy the scope and character of the manoeuvres. The scheme of the operations is contained in a confidential book. Only a very few copies have been issued to highly-placed officers, and other officers, even of senior rank, are only permitted to see the book on signing a written declaration that they will not divulge any of its contents and placing on record that they have returned it to safe custody. Precisely what operations are on foot cannot therefore be known, but, in view of recent developments in the Navy, it is possible to surmise that the nucleus crew system is being tested, all ships' companies being raised to a war footing, and that the North Sea and the Channel will be the scene, for three weeks or more, of the manoeuvres and exercises. The fact that minelayers and submarines will be present, as they would be a raid on our coasts contemplated, provides another basis for more than supposition.

Wireless Communication.

The assembly of the ships in the famous Downs was somewhat impeded by fog. The anchorage taken up by the fleet extended from off Walmer Castle, along past Deal sea front, to Sandown Castle, a distance of about three miles. The wireless telegraph stations along the coast have had their staff increased as would be the case in war time, and are continually in touch with the fleet. A highly satisfactory feature of the mobilisation at Devonport was the strength of the personnel on the naval side, but the same commendation does not apply to the marines. The numbers embarked, it now transpires, were 2,500 seamen and stokers, and 1,000 marines. So far as the naval ratings are concerned, after supplying this large demand, there is still left in barracks a surplus of men—2,000 men immediately available for service afloat. But among the marines there was a very considerable shortage.

WHO WERE THE LADIES?

SUCCESSION TO A SOLICITOR'S CAB

DRIVE.

A pleasant taxi-boat trip which a well-known Nottingham solicitor had the other day ended disastrously for the chauffeur, Wm. Willis, of the Boston Hunter Co., who yesterday was fined three guineas by the local magistrate on a charge of driving to the danger of the public.—The ploughing solicitor stated that defendant was returning to Nottingham from a village ten miles out, having a gentleman and two ladies on board. The cab was travelling at a rate of 30 miles an hour, and the allegation was that this was done in order that the ladies could fulfil a professional engagement at the Empire Music Hall the same evening. When spoken to by the police Willis replied that he had stopped in the village a little too long, and that he was urged to drive fast by the gentleman who was with him. The latter, giving evidence for defendant, declined to say who the ladies were or how long he had known them.

CABIN.

The whole lot killed. From Piccadilly, London, all kinds of insects killed—mostly killed by Lawrence Powers. The insect which was most abundant where it was only 2d. 6d. and 1d. Not to mention the insects.—London.

POPP'S TRIUMPH.

HIS 346TH SUMMONS DISMISSED.

(Special to "The People.")

A rumble of thunder heralded my departure yesterday for the scene of the fortnightly martyrdom of Popp. It was portentous of the important event which was later on to take place in the precincts of the ancient Town Hall of High Wycombe. When I arrived at the railway station I saw afar off the impressive figure of the star-trap Jacob Popp wending his melancholy way towards the hen-coop of Justice. I accosted him, and in return he gave a smile, the expansive sunshine of which seemed to light the whole chancery-producing town.

"Jacob, what hast thou so tightly clutched in thy right hand?" I inquired of the much-mauled one. "It is the usual fortnightly bunch of fines, of the value of thirty shillings."

The gentleman who greets me with a smile.

Westbury, a Bristol suburb, where the vicar refused to marry a foreign gentleman who came with a special license in the name of Count Theophil Michalowsky, a widow lady residing at Westbury. The Count was charged at Bristol in the name of Gustave Wm. August Reber, late of Hotwells, Bristol. The precise charge is to further answer the charge of having improperly assaulted Miss Suzanne Allavenne, 17 years of age, living at Reighton-nd., Upper Clapton.—A man of square frame and powerful build, defendant presented a most imposing appearance. The amber-coloured turban which he wore the previous week had given place to one of most delicate hue, with a long flowing tail; over his shoulders was a cape of bright purple, and beneath that he wore a rich green gown.—Mr. Freke Palmer appeared to prosecute, while accused was represented by Mr. Artemus Jones, barrister.

"COUNT" & WIDOW.

THE ABODE OF LOVE.

COURT CHARGE FOLLOWS STOPPED WEDDING.

(Special to "The People.")

There was a considerable gathering at Westbury, a Bristol suburb, where the vicar refused to marry a foreign gentleman who came with a special license in the name of Count Theophil Michalowsky, a widow lady residing at Westbury. The Count was charged at Bristol in the name of Gustave Wm. August Reber, late of Hotwells, Bristol. The precise charge is to further answer the charge of having improperly assaulted Miss Suzanne Allavenne, 17 years of age, living at Reighton-nd., Upper Clapton.—A man of square frame and powerful build, defendant presented a most imposing appearance. The amber-coloured turban which he wore the previous week had given place to one of most delicate hue, with a long flowing tail; over his shoulders was a cape of bright purple, and beneath that he wore a rich green gown.—Mr. Freke Palmer appeared to prosecute, while accused was represented by Mr. Artemus Jones, barrister.

A Previous Marriage.

Det.-insp. Tanner spoke to arresting accused at Bristol Station. He said his name was Count Michalowsky, that he had previously been married in the wrong name, and thought the marriage was illegal, but lately learned it was valid. A tricoloured sash was found on him, as when he presented himself to the marriage with Mrs. Emily Tucker, the widow, at Westbury Church.—Prisoner protested against the manner of this incident, saying, "I wanted to save that lady, though she was not worth it after all." At this stage there was a scene in court, prisoner swooning, and later giving way to tears and groans. Before being locked up prisoner had sent a telegram to:

Reber, Limehouse-st., Fulham-nd. Arrested. Wire later.

In his pockets were found tickets for Bath to Paddington.

After the Wedding.

Erastus P. Luke, of Stockpool-nd., Bristol, said that he knew prisoner 21 years ago as Gustav Reber. He employed him as clerk and interpreter in his outfitting and general tailoring business in Plymouth. He saw her in that court last February, when her husband was accused of attempting to commit suicide. Seeing an account of the interrupted marriage in a Portsea paper Mr. Luke visited Mrs. Tucker at Westbury, and found Reber there. He addressed him in strong language about his attempt to deceive the lady. A few minutes later, he was talking to Mrs. Tucker, the housemaid and Mrs. Tucker's son ran into the room and said that the "Count," with his portmanteau, was "making tracks" up the road. Prisoner had not touched a penny of Mrs. Tucker's money.—Accused man here interrupted witness, and said, "It is imperative that

The Secret of My Sister

should be told. What have I said in my letter to you from prison?"—Mr. Luke: I attach no value to the letter. You say you are the son of Count Michalowsky.—Prisoner (in tears): But not the legitimate son. Oh, God, I forgive my father. This is dreadful. My poor English wife!—Giving evidence, prisoner said dramatically:

Count is my title. I have the right to use it on my mother's side. She was a countess. My half-brother, the Rev. Edwd. Wm. August Reber, in Germany, told me my real name is my father went to the United States joined the army, rose to the rank of colonel, and never came back to claim his unfortunate child. Four weeks before she died my mother begged him to confess my birth. I was called Reber to screen my father. The news from my brother worried me. I married my English wife as Reber. I wish to repeat my love and faith by marrying him in my right name. These good women yet in this dear old island. She is one. I forgive my father. I ask the magistrate to forgive me.

—Mrs. Reber, giving evidence, said that her husband had been strange in his manner since his return from Germany. He had been a good husband for 23 years, and a good father to their four children. They had been defrauded by lodgers, and this trouble had upset her husband's mind.—Prisoner was committed for trial at Bristol Assizes, bail being allowed in one surety of £50.

Evidence.

The Chairman of the Bench.

nounced that "the charge was dismissed."

Then up rose the Prime Minister of the Wycombe Radical Club in the fulness of his wrath. His hirsute ornaments bristled out like the quills of the fretful porcupine; it was painfully evident that he was one of the losing crowd, and a bad loser, too. I never heard of such a thing as a man pleading guilty, and then the charge being dismissed." The urbane chairman indulged the Nonconformist conscience with a smile. "My dear sir, magistrates have the full power to dismiss any charge, no matter what the prisoner pleads," he answered in smooth words. Then, as the junior reporter would say, the incident closed.

Outside I met the arbiter of justice who supplies Popp with his clothes.

He was also one of the outvoted, and was mildly angry at his reverse. I reminded him of the fact that he held shares in the neighbouring golf links, and that they were, as a fact, open on Sunday. He did not deny the soft impeachment, but was sorely grieved.

I tried to cheer him up with a story of a Nonconformist aunt of mine who, to prevent breaking the peace of that day, always had cold meat on the Sabbath, but who, alas, always had her potatoe hot, and offered up a prayer for forgiveness before eating the latter. He smiled not, but passed on. At heart I believe the Wycombe justices are kindly, and one hopes that this better feeling will prevail.

The latter, giving evidence for defendant, declined to say who the ladies were or how long he had known them.

CABIN.

The Bow-st. magistrate held that musical copyright does not extend to perforated rolls for piano-playing instruments.

THE HOLY MAN OF THE EAST

IN THE DOCK.

KILLED BY A MOTOR.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.

A BABY'S DEATH.

CURIOUS STORY IN CASE OF CHILD-MURDER.

RACE FOR A WIFE.

DESPAIRING LOVER'S SUICIDE.

A drama of infatuated love and hopeless search has ended at Madrid by the suicide of Pedro Teixeira, a handsome and highly educated Portuguese of great wealth. Last September, when staying at Mentone, Senhor Teixeira saw and fell in love with a beautiful English girl, who, with company with her father, sat at a table next to his in the hotel dining-room. He discovered the lady's name, and by paying slight attention to her father tried to get an introduction; but the haughty Englishman refused his advances. For three days the young Portuguese had the bliss of gazing at the fairest face he had ever seen. Sometimes he fondly imagined that the blue eyes looked at him with sympathy, but they were quickly averted under the father's stern gaze.

The sequel to the City motor accident, reported in last Sunday's "People," was heard before Ald. Sir Geo. Smallman, at the Guildhall, which was charged, on remand, before Mr. Lane, K.C., with the wilful murder of her illegitimate male child, aged 22 hours.—Evidence given at the last hearing went to show that on May 19 prisoner gave birth to the child in the house of her mistress, Mrs. Thompson, the wife of a fancy goods dealer, at Portobello-nd., Notting Hill; that it died on the following evening in convulsions, and that the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the skull was fractured in five places, and there were marks round the neck as if something had been tied tightly round it. In the course of the case it transpired that prisoner's stepmother was with the girl from a short time after the birth down to the death, and a sensational development of the case was disclosed in this hearing by the appearance in the dock of the stepmother — Mrs. Elizabeth Harrowell, 53, married, of 18, Bolton-nd., North Kensington—who was charged with being concerned in the murder.

Curious Admission.

—Mr. Sefton Cohen, who prosecuted

for the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that he had been instructed to place the matter, in the fullest possible manner, before the court, as it might be that his worship would consider that the older prisoner should be committed for trial on the lesser charge of being accessory after the fact. The medical evidence showed that the injuries to the neck were caused about six hours before death, and the fractures on the skull within one hour of death, and it would be proved that the stepmother was the only person other than the girl who was with the child.

Prisoner's Statement.

—Det.-insp. Tappenden found at the stepmother's house a child's petticoat

and a piece of linen such as might

have caused the injuries to the child's

neck. When Mrs. Harrowell was arrested by Insp. Tappenden she said at first, "All right, sir, I am innocent, I assure you." On the way to the station she said,

"Does she want to put it on to me? I

know nothing about it. I didn't go to the place until three o'clock, and all the damage was done then."

And when charged she said:

"It was two days and one night living.

I was the woman who was there with it. There was no nurse there. I don't profess to be a nurse. I don't know anything about it."

—Remarkable evidence was given by Miss Miles, a nurse who attended Alice Harrowell after the death of the child.

On one occasion she said,

"The child was born in my bedroom.

I picked it up by the neck like I do my cat, and swung it into a drawer."

Curious Allegations.

She also cried bitterly about the way

she said her stepmother treated her

on the night of the 19th, saying, "I

might have been killed too—it was

awful the night mother was here. She

was drunk, and she kept getting out

of bed and giving the baby something

out of her pocket."—Mrs. Florence Rental, of Western-ter., Notting Hill, stated that after the inquest she saw Mrs. Harrowell, who told her that she and her husband were very much worried about the matter. Witness asked her what Alice was supposed to have done to the child, and replied,

"There is a bath in the room, and

Alice tried— and witness ex-

plained that defendant made a gesture signifying that Alice had tried

to drown the baby.—Remanded.

HOSPITAL IN DANGER.

BIG TIMBER BLAZE IN LIVERPOOL.

A great fire occurred yesterday at

a timber yard in Northumberland-

nd., Liverpool, owned by Sir Theos. Hughes, Chairman of the Liverpool City Justices. The brigade were battling with the flames for five or

six hours, but with the exception of

office, stables, and a few adjoining

timber stacks the yard was gutted.

The glow from the huge furnace lit

IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES AND CORONERS.

King's Bench Division.

"CINGALEE" SEQUEL.

Before Justice Darling, Mr. Edwd. Spence applied for judgment on behalf of defendant in the case of Coffin v. Fraser. Plaintiff was Mr. Hayden Coffin, the well-known actor-singer at present appearing in "Butterflies" at the Apollo Theatre.—Mr. Daldy, appearing on behalf of plaintiff, said three years ago Major (then Captain) Fraser brought an action against Mr. Geo. Edwards in regard to the source and origin of "The Cingalee." During the trial of that action it was suggested that Maj. Fraser's introduction to Mr. Edwards was brought about by Mr. Hayden Coffin in consideration of a remuneration. Mr. Coffin had brought the present action, which was in form, to recover one-third of the £3,000.

RIDING FOR A FALL.

Counsel said he supposed he might say that Mr. Coffin was riding for a fall. He hoped that if it were shown that he had no right to recover one-third of the £3,000, it would also follow, and show conclusively to the public that he had not entered into this arrangement to give an introduction for a reward.—Counsel then read the terms on which the action was to be assumed:

AN EVERGREEN FRAUD.

Plaintiff admits that he had no right of action against the defendant in respect of the agreement set forth in defendant's letter of October, 1898, that he was entitled to one-third of £3,000 damages. The defendant admits there was no suggestion for any remuneration to the plaintiff for such introduction.

Judge: It seems to me such a complicated way of arriving at such a simple result!—Mr. Daldy: That is so. But Mr. Coffin felt this matter very much, and was very indignant about it, and wanted it brought about in a public way.—Judge: Well, he has got that, and everybody seems satisfied that his introduction of Capt. Fraser to Mr. Geo. Edwards was a matter of friendship and not of reward, and anybody who thinks differently has no ground for that opinion.—Action formally dismissed.

Guildhall.

FOR SAUSAGE MEAT.

One fate of old horses was disclosed when Wm. Randall, 40, a carman and contractor, of Walthamstow, was charged with cruelty to a horse by causing it to be worked in an unmerciful state.—The evidence of R.C. Perry, who stopped the animal on the Tower Bridge, showed that the horse was very lame, very old, and quite unfit for further work.—Mr. Budgeon, veterinary surgeon, said the horse ought to be at once killed.—Alderman: Will you consent to have it killed?—Defendant: Well, no. But I guarantee that it shall not be worked any more. I will not keep him, but I want to make the most I can out of him.—P.C. Perry: He wants to send it over to Amsterdam to go for sausage meat abroad.—Fined £5., and costs.

Mansion House.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO STEAL.

"Be lenient with me. I have a wife and one child. I am only a young man. A father to me; I have never done any wrong before." This was the appeal made by Harry Rosenberg, 24, furrier, who, with his brother, John Rosenberg, 22, appeared before the Lord Mayor charged with inciting John Scott to steal skins belonging to his employers, Meers, Lampson and Co., of King-st., Cheapside.—Det.-sergt. Chaynes said on Friday, he was in Queen-st. with Det.-insp. Lyon when he saw the man Scott with four furs in his possession and followed him to Monkswell-st., which he entered. When he came out Scott made a statement, in consequence of which witness and insp. Lyon went to the third floor, where they found the two prisoners. — "We are police officers," insp. Lyon said, "and have reason to believe you have just bought some skins from this man," pointing to Scott. "He has brought no skins here," said Harry. Inspl. Lyon said, "We shall search this place," to which Harry remarked, "You can do as you like about that." Going to a bench against which the two men were standing, and pushing them aside, witness opened a drawer, and took from it four skins. "What do you want to tell lies for?" witness asked. Harry then asked witness to treat him leniently. He said he had paid Scott £5. for the lot. John said, "I know nothing about it."—Remanded, bail refused.

Bow-street.

LADY AND COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mrs. Watson, who some years ago brought an unsuccessful cause of promise action against a gentleman who, in his magisterial capacity, visited her when she was in Lewes Prison, said she wanted summons against the Commissioner of Police.—Mr. Curtis Bennett: You must put all the facts on paper, and leave it here for me to read.—Mrs. Watson: It is a serious case, and I want.—Mr. Bennett: I cannot tell you more than I have done.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANKRUPT.

Wm. Arnold Bailey appeared to a summons charging him with failing to disclose to his trustee in bankruptcy a certain portion of his property amounting to about £200.—Mr. Wallace, for the Treasury, said the proceedings were taken by order of the Court of Bankruptcy. Defendant was formerly a baker carrying on business in Sun-st., Waltham Abbey. In August, 1907, he sold his business to Mr. Stacey for £250. The money handed to him included four £50 bank notes. On the following day defendant went to the Bank of England and changed these for smaller notes. He was afterwards adjudicated a bankrupt, and failed to disclose to the trustee all the money he had in his possession. When he found that it was known that he had money he paid two sums in, but it became necessary

prisoner the previous night asked for the loan of 5s., and tendered a silver sauce boat as security. Witness lent him the money. Upon reflection, however, he formed the opinion that an article of this sort was not likely to belong to a working man, so he communicated with the police.—Det. Inness said he went to Burwood-pl. with the last witness and arrested prisoner, who said, "I did not steal it; it was a loan from Miss A. Robinson, of 71, Wimpole-st. She gave it to me last night to raise a few shillings. I was to bring it back at 10 o'clock on Saturday night."—Eleanor Robinson, housemaid to the prosecutor, stigmatized the assertions of prisoner as absolutely untrue. She had met prisoner before, but only three times.—Accused cross-examined the housemaid. It was untrue, she said, that the prisoner was in the kitchen of her master's house on Thursday night. The area gate was open, and he got as far as the area door. "Last Sunday week," she added, "I was out with you, and you took 2s. 6d. and some coppers from my pocket. When I asked you to return it you said you wanted to test me."—Remanded.

Middlesex Sessions.

TRASHY LITERATURE.

In sentencing two boys, Fdk. Geo. Terry and Jno. H. Wilson, both aged 12 to 12 months' imprisonment for house-breaking at Wood Green, who appeared to have been reading cheap literature dealing with stories of burglaries. Sir R. Little said he strongly suspected that prisoners had been reading some rubbishy literature, and he wished people could appreciate the mischief done by those who published such stuff. It did more real harm among boys than could be possibly imagined. It was a scandal that such literature should be sold broadcast amongst boys. It was simply sold for a miserable gain—a farthing a copy—or something of that kind, and it did incalculable mischief.

AN EVERGREEN FRAUD.

"I beg your pardon, my lord, I have worked honestly," said Chas. Marsh, 47, a seaman, who was found guilty of obtaining money by fraud.—Sir R. Little: Your record shows that you haven't for the last three years. You will have a chance of working at any rate for the next three years.—Accused's modus operandi was to call on persons in Enfield and Barnet and represent that he was collecting for the Fire Brigades for those districts. By this means he obtained various sums of money, being eventually caught by a constable who suspected him, whilst walking towards Enfield.—Sir R. Little passed sentence of three years' penal servitude to be followed by two years' police supervision. He said he thought the Fire Brigade fraud was exploded, but judging by the prisoner's conduct it did not seem to be so. Accused had had previous short sentences for similar offences, and that seemed to be a case for a severe sentence.

Thames.

SECRETARY SENTENCED.

Formerly secretary to a friendly society, Geo. Slatyer, 43, a labourer, of Latimer-st., Stepney, was charged with stealing £12, the monies of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge of the Oddfellows Friendly Society.—Mr. Phelps, prosecuting, stated that prisoner was at one time secretary of the branch of Oddfellow which held its meetings at the Green Dragon public house, Spring Garden-place, Stepney. In April, 1906, a loan of £20 was lent to one of the members of the lodge, and this was to be repaid in two years with 2% interest. One of the trustees of the lodge received three sums in instalments from the member to whom the loan was granted, and these amounts were handed over to accused. On Sept. 23 last prisoner was suspended and requested to hand all books and monies over to the treasurer. The latter received the books but no money, and on investigation it was found that there was no reference in prisoner's books to the monies paid over to him by Mr. Francis, the trustee.—Jas. Ed. Johnston, treasurer of the branch, admitted, when questioned by accused, that he had received money from him as at that time it was a great temptation for a working man to take so much money home.—Det.-sergt. Horne said when arrested prisoner replied "Very well."—Six weeks in the second division.

THE "MARRIAGE" OF BECKY.

A story of a "make believe" marriage was partly unfolded when Marks Weiss, 21, a Rumanian subject, of Back Church-lane, St. George's, was charged on a warrant with procuring for improper purposes Rebecca Zimmerman and Rebecca Lubsky, both of whom are under the age of 21.—Det.-insp. Wensley asked that evidence only of arrest should be taken so that the police could have legal aid.—Det.-sergt. Gooding said when the warrant was read over to him, prisoner replied, "I did not take the girls to Portsmouth; they took me. They went out on the street but they did not give me much money. They spent it when they came home. I took 'Becky' to be married in Blackfriars to please her, but it was only make believe. I cannot marry. My family won't let me. I went before the Rabbi but she was not there."—Remanded.

Westminster.

SEIZURE OF CELLS.

Insp. Williams, one of the officers of the Westminster City Council under the Food and Drugs Act, asked Mr. Smith to condemn a number of cells which had been taken from a purchaser at Robert-st., Pimlico, the previous evening. They had been previously exposed for sale on a costermonger's barrow, one or two live ones being among them. After looking at the cells the magistrate condemned them as unfit for food.

WEEK-END AT BRIGHTON.

As a sequel to a week-end trip at Brighton, Alf. Hill, 33, in the employ of Messrs. Smellie, ironmongers, of Rochester-row, was charged with, and pleaded guilty to, stealing 15s. 6d. the money of his employers. Prisoner also admitted having had other small amounts, and stated that he spent the money, as he put it to Det.-sergt. Curtis, who arrested him.—Remanded.

Marylebone.

A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

A bold defence was offered by Richd. Brown, 26, painter, of Hall-rd. Paddington, who was charged with stealing a silver sauce boat, worth 42 1/2s. belonging to Dr. J. Berkart, of 71, Wimpole-st., W.—Mr. J. Lane, the landlord of the Norfolk Arms, Burwood-pl., Edgware-rd. said

prisoner the previous night asked for the loan of 5s., and tendered a silver sauce boat as security. Witness lent him the money. Upon reflection, however, he formed the opinion that an article of this sort was not likely to belong to a working man, so he communicated with the police.—Det. Inness said he went to Burwood-pl. with the last witness and arrested prisoner, who said, "I did not steal it; it was a loan from Miss A. Robinson, of 71, Wimpole-st. She gave it to me last night to raise a few shillings. I was to bring it back at 10 o'clock on Saturday night."—Eleanor Robinson, housemaid to the prosecutor, stigmatized the assertions of prisoner as absolutely untrue. She had met prisoner before, but only three times.—Accused cross-examined the housemaid. It was untrue, she said, that the prisoner was in the kitchen of her master's house on Thursday night. The area gate was open, and he got as far as the area door. "Last Sunday week," she added, "I was out with you, and you took 2s. 6d. and some coppers from my pocket. When I asked you to return it you said you wanted to test me."—Remanded.

from evil-minded companions.—Dismissed.

Lambeth.

MISSING BICYCLES.

The tasks run by cycle makers in letting out machines on hire was exemplified when Walter Foosbury, 24, a labourer, was charged on remand with stealing two bicycles.—J. A. Chapman, a cycle maker, of Claude-st., Peckham, said prisoner came to him on June 20 and hired a bicycle, value 42s., for an hour, paying 6d. for the hire. The machine was not returned.—E. E. Lacey, another cycle maker, of Costessey, Peckham, stated that prisoner hired a cycle from him on June 21, saying he wanted it for an hour and a half, and paid 6d. deposit. He told prisoner at the time that he had heard from the police that he was a man of bad character. Prisoner repudiated that suggestion, and said, "Oh, I see what you are talking about. That's my cousin." He had done time out of number." He was not altogether satisfied, and thinking he would not risk too much he gave prisoner a machine worth 15s., the worst one he had got. It was not returned.—Det.-sergt. Bisall produced the police records of prisoner's past career, and after looking at them Mr. Hopkins told prisoner he would have to go to trial.

West London.

BOYS' CAT-LIKE AGILITY.

"It's quite a job to catch them as they spring over the wall like wild cats," said constable in a case in which William McMullins, 15, flower seller, was charged with bathing in Regent's Canal, near Haggerston-rd.—P.C. Moult said prisoner and a number of other boys were bathing in a nude state, and were close to dwelling-houses.—Mr. Fordham: I know it is very tempting to get in even this filthy water this hot weather. Will you give me your word of honour you won't go there again to bathe?—Prisoner: Yes, Mr. Fordham: Very well; I'll discharge you under the Probation Act.

North London.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

The charge list included one of deserting from a corps stationed at Aldershot against Ernest Thomas, 18.—Insp. Eyres stated that whilst on the way to the court prisoner gave the constable the slip and escaped. He had not been recaptured at the rising of the court.

Brentford.

CHARGE REDUCED.

Additional evidence was given in the case that when Walter Hy. Lubbock, 34, a canvasser, of Rosebank-rd., Hanwell, was charged with improperly assaulting Wintred Smith, aged 14, of St. Margaret's-on-Thames.

The girl's story was that whilst

she sent her little brother for change for sixpence prisoner shot the door and assaulted her.

She threatened to set the dog on him, and her mother, who looked over the banisters and saw the whole occurrence, threw a baking tin at prisoner.—Prisoner denied the offence, and said he had always acted as a gentleman.—The bench reduced the charge to one of common assault.—One month's hard labour.

Acton.

SMASHED WITH A CANE.

A well-dressed young man, Sidney J. Prince, 21, a labourer, of Weston-Berks, was charged with wilfully breaking a plate-glass window value 42s. at 280, High-nd., Chiswick, and stealing a gold watch value 27 1/2s. belonging to Fdk. Borer, a jeweller.—Prosecutor said that on Friday morning the sound of glass being smashed was heard and two of his assistants ran out, saw the shop window was broken, and chased prisoner, who was running away.—Mr. Pearce: Did he take the watch?—Witness: Yes, it was found on him, and it was missed from where he had made a hole in the glass. He was probably in too much of a hurry to make it larger and get any more.—P.C. 782 T saw prisoner strike the glass several times with a light cane and smash it, grab something, and run off.—When looking through the window, prisoner climbing a tree in the back garden. The constable ran round to arrest him. He, however, dropped from the tree, and scaling the wall separating the garden endeavoured in this way to escape, but the constable following prisoner over a couple of walls took him into custody. He was possessed of a jemmy in addition to one or two other articles useful for entering houses.

Greenwich.

LAPSE OF MEMORY?

On the morning of Wednesday last Geo. Garrard, aged 72, of 44, Stamford-nd., Forest Hill, left that address stating that he was going for a stroll, and had not since been heard of. His daughter, Mrs. Bowden, appealed to Mr. Gill for assistance in tracing him. She stated that her father had previously had temporary lapses of memory, but had never before been away from home more than a day.—The missing man is 5ft. 6in. or 5ft. 6in. in height, with grey hair and moustache, and brown eyes; dressed in black coat and waistcoat, grey trousers, bowler hat, and lace gloves. A distinguishing mark is that the third finger of the left hand is withered, as the result of an accident.

Stratford.

SCENES IN THE DOCK.

"Here's Mary! Where are my parents? Let them come on one at a time!" exclaimed Mary Matthews, 25, a cook, as she entered the dock, dancing and laughing, to answer a charge of wilfully breaking three windows to the value of 15s., at the Clock House, Wood-st., Walthamstow, the property of Mrs. Bramwell Booth.—Accused, who said that she had been in the police courts "more times than she could remember," after having delivered herself of the above outburst, affectionately patted the face of the inspector with both hands, leaning over the dock and trying to kiss him. These demonstrations being resented, she pulled at the officer's hair, and decisively pointing to it said "There's hair." Then, in allusion to her own golden locks, she sang "GINGER MARY, CAUGHT UNARMED," and next catching sight of "Brigadier" Bennett in her Salvation Army uniform, she leaped her in a frantic dance and laughed, to answer a charge of wilfully drowning her ribald remarks for a time, and when that ceased Mary was found to be railing at the "Brigadier" on her Christianlike role of precentress, and finished up the part of her antis by saying that the lady would on Sunday be in church singing "Make me a lover of souls." Hereupon the chairman intervened with a loud shout for silence from her, but Mary, in a shrill soprano, sang through a verse of a hymn commencing "Make me a lover of souls."

EXCELSIOR!

Sunlight Soap is an achievement. It represents "something attempted." "something done" in soap-making. The Works stand for purity; the Village for Prosperity-sharing; and

Sunlight Soap

is the result of both.

An Illustrated Souvenir of Port Sunlight sent free on application.

The Works will interest you; the Village will please you.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

THE NAME LEVER ON SOAP IS A GUARANTEE OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

5

body of the child in a tin box in a wardrobe near the bedside of the mother. The wardrobe was locked but the key was in the door.—Dr. R. S. Trevor, who made a post-mortem examination, gave evidence which pointed to the probability that death was accidental.—Verdict, accidental death.

REFRIGERATORS FOR MORTUARIES.

Dr. Waldo held an inquest at Southwark on an unknown man who was taken suddenly ill when walking along Western-st., Bermondsey, on Monday last, and died on the way to Guy's Hospital. The evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of the heart. He had not been identified. He was apparently about 50, and 5ft. 8in. in height, with dark hair turning grey, moustache and eyes grey, scar on the right side of the neck, wearing a dark jacket, striped trousers, a shirt with Canadian stitched upon it, and black hard-felt hat. In his pockets he had a good amount of copper coins.

Additional evidence was given in the case that when Walter Hy. Lubbock, 34, a canvasser, of Rosebank-nd., Hanwell, was charged with improperly assaulting Wintred Smith, aged 14, of St. Margaret's-on-Thames.

The girl's story was that whilst she sent her little brother for change for sixpence prisoner shot the door and assaulted her.

She threatened to set the dog on him, and her mother, who looked over the banisters and saw the whole occurrence, threw a baking tin at prisoner.—Prisoner denied the offence, and said he had always acted as a gentleman.—The bench reduced the charge to one of common assault.—One month's hard labour

The People.

TARIFF REFORM.

"UNCLE REMUS."

A POPULAR AMERICAN WRITER DEAD.

TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

The King and the Nurses.

The scene at the opening of the new offices of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses by the King, yesterday afternoon, was a striking one, though there was no elaboration of State. The tall building, overlooking the Embankment, is, as many Londoners are by this time aware, an imposing structure. But what caught the eye was the crescent of 2,000 uniformed women, all wearing the armlet designed by the Queen, and not a few the Red Cross for distinguished service in the field. The nurses were delighted with the earnestness with which the King spoke; his sympathy with their profession, and the vigour of his appeal for public support of the fund. Altogether it was a most pleasant ceremony.

Lord Charles Beresford.

I notice a statement in a contemporary that there are good grounds for believing that Lord Charles Beresford is contemplating an early retirement from the Navy and a re-entry into political life. The chief reason for this step is alleged to be his quarrel with Sir Percy Scott and the fact that he does not consider that his authority has been properly supported by the Admiralty. As a matter of fact, Lord Charles Beresford has not yet decided upon any step of the kind, but should he eventually take it the reason will not be any quarrel with his second-in-command, but that he is greatly impressed by the gravity of our present naval position, and believes that the only way to strike home to the public mind is by some move of this nature.

Deficiency in Destroyers.

It is commonly rumoured that Lord Charles is dissatisfied with the ships which would be placed at his disposal as Commander-in-Chief in the event of an outbreak of war, and, according to general belief in naval circles, this dissatisfaction centres mainly round the deficiency in cruisers and destroyers, referred to in this column some weeks ago. The position in regard to destroyers is the most serious of all—the bulk of them are quite useless for work outside the Channel, and many are worn out and obsolete. It is high time that somebody took the bull by the horns. Some parades like that which has taken place at Deal can only create a fool's paradise for the nation.

Promotions at Dublin.

Dublin gossip has it that the Assistant Under Secretaryship at the Castle, rendered vacant by the promotion of Sir James Doughty to Sir Anthony Macdonell's post, will be filled by Mr. Evans, late leader-writer of "The Freeman's Journal." It is stated privately that he has consented to take the appointment on the understanding that he will become Under Secretary at the end of next year when Sir James Doughty will retire on the ground of old age. The appointment of an outside man recruited from the staff of "The Freeman's Journal" would be bitterly resented by the Civil Service, and will damp all zeal and detract from efficiency. Pervert therefore that the prayers in Dublin Castle that Mr. Birrell will not add this crowning folly to the many he has committed. Apropos of Ireland, it is interesting, though said, to read the remarks of Lord Chief Baron Pales in opening the Clare Assizes on Thursday. Ninety-nine outrages, of which 76 are agrarian, 32涉及 evicted farms and cattle drivers innumerable, a worthy record of a Government which can only be firm with Suffragettes.

Lourdes.

Madame Calvá, who has come over to England in order to sing at Lady de Grey's concert, is one of the very few people who have had practical experience of a cure at Lourdes. A few years ago the great singer completely lost her voice—she consulted several eminent specialists without success—and it seemed as if the world were never again to hear Calvá in "Carmen." She went to Lourdes, and there she was present at, and witnessed, one of the great processions of the year. During the climax of the imposing ceremony, when thousands of pilgrims were fervently praying at the Grotto, suddenly a child who was suffering from paralysis sprang to its feet with the cry, "I am saved." A cure had taken place, and the vast multitude, headed by the great prima donna, who, in the emotion of the moment, had recovered her voice, burst into a universal Te Deum of thanksgiving.

Political Parsons.

Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., the president of the third International Congregational Council, did well to call the Free Churches whether their platform and political work was not hindering their spiritual development. I wonder if the conscience of his hearers caused them any inconvenience when they thought of January, 1906, and the infamous campaign over "Chinese slavery," which has now been so thoroughly exposed. It is, however, the Free Church alone who should set their house in order in this respect. Ministers of all denominations—not and of one shade of politics only—are best employed in cultivating their own garden. A master of fact, I could name a Church of England parson not a thousand miles from the Marble Arch who never loses an opportunity of preaching a political sermon.

Lord Dudley.

Since the appointment of Lord Dudley to the Governorship of Australia a good many people have been asking why he cared to accept the post. Lord Dudley has everything that the world can give, and a step up the peerage can mean nothing to him. Moreover, it is well known that both Lord and Lady Dudley are devoted to their children, and Lord Dudley is just 15—not the age when a father cares to lose sight of his boy for a year. Colonial Governorships do not a rule lead to success in political life; witness the many names which will at once occur to mind. Altogether it must have needed a strong motive to have induced Lord and Lady Dudley to face the obvious drawbacks to the appointment. Some say that it is with the idea of going to Canada later; others that it was the result of personal pressure from a very high quarter indeed.

RECORD SHOW FIGURES.
Last night the Royal Agricultural Show at Newcastle closed, having been favoured with a record number of entries record weather, and almost a record attendance. For the five days during which the show was open, the attendance totalled 212,867, which is far and away in excess of the attendance at any previous show with the exception of that held at Manchester 11 years ago, when 217,500 persons paid for admission.

The Queen was present at Covent Garden last evening at the performance of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," a very high quarter indeed.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
OCTOBER 22—SUNDAY, 2. P.M.—"PRIMAVERA" Tuesday
OCTOBER 23—SUNDAY, 2. P.M.—"CALIFORNIA RUSTICANA" Monday
OCTOBER 24—MONDAY, 2. P.M.—"LA CLOCHARD" Tuesday
OCTOBER 25—TUESDAY, 2. P.M.—"GIU. UGONOTTI" Wednesday
OCTOBER 26—WEDNESDAY, 2. P.M.—"GIU. UGONOTTI" Thursday
OCTOBER 27—THURSDAY, 2. P.M.—"GIU. UGONOTTI" Friday
OCTOBER 28—FRIDAY, 2. P.M.—"GIU. UGONOTTI" Saturday
OCTOBER 29—SATURDAY, 2. P.M.—"GIU. UGONOTTI" Sunday

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.
THE LONGEST RUN IN THE COUNTRY.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.
THE LONGEST RUN IN THE COUNTRY.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFFA"
WHICH IS THE CHIEF PART OF "THE GOLDEN JAFFA,"
AS IT IS CALLED. "GIU. UGONOTTI," MAIS, 2.30.

DRYDEN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.—"THE GOLDEN JAFF

GREAT STORM.**EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN LONDON AND COUNTRY.**

London was visited early yesterday evening with one of the severest thunderstorms within recent memory, leaving the hottest day for two in the sudden change in the weather formed a striking contrast meteorological phenomena. Flashes of lightning began to illuminate the skies before two o'clock, and the rumbling of distant thunder foreshadowed the approach of a great storm. In a few minutes all the electric energy of the universe seemed to be concentrated upon a bombardment of London. The rain came in torrents and flooded the gardens and streets which a few hours before had been baked by the hot rays of the blazing midday sun. The storm lasted till about three o'clock, when the rain ceased, a few intermittent thunderclaps being the last remnant of the terrific outburst. People who had watered their suburban gardens the previous night naturally felt some chagrin when they were awakened by the

Fury of the Tempest.

most people were awakened by the rain clouds, after a night of 16 days' duration, had watered their gardens in a more effective way than all the watering-cans and pipes of London could have done in a month. A second thunderstorm occurred over a great part of London about five hours later. Both lightning and thunder, however, were of a very mild character compared with the terror of the first storm. But the rain was heavy enough to inconvenience the thousands of people going to business, especially in the West-End, where the rain was torrential, many houses, gardens, and roads being flooded. The downpour was so violent that hundreds of people were wet to the skin before they could reach it. Tramcars, bus-tubs, and trains were crowded by people to a much greater extent than usual. Although July has had a slight reverse in the sunshine-record-breaking programme, this is expected to be only temporary, and experts predict that London will shortly be in the throes of the great heat wave which is now passing over New York.

Effects of the Lightning.

In the height of the first storm the trolleys in North London were called to Tudor House, Hampstead Heath, the convalescent home of the Baroness Hirsch, which had been struck by lightning. The roof was blazing when the engines arrived, but some smart putting-away was done, and the outbreak soon extinguished. The Barkings Free Library was struck by lightning, and the flagstaff was split into two pieces. Part of the coping, too, was damaged and fell to the ground with a crash. The chimneys of some houses near at hand were also struck, and dropped into the street, passing by having very narrow escapes. A thunderbolt crashing through the roof of a brewery at Lewisham brought a large crowd of people from their beds. On Clapham Common a tree was split, and a chimney was toppled over at Battersea. A wall at the Kodak Works, Harrow, was split from top to bottom. Heavy rains rushing down Bally Butchers Hill, Wood Green, carried away an embankment beside Noel Park Station. The houses in Phipps' Walworth, had chimneys destroyed, and in one of the rooms a sofa and a fender were shattered to atoms.

Rector's Exciting Experience.

The Rev. E. Powles, Rector of Snailwell, near Newmarket, whose rectory, an old mansion, was partly destroyed by lightning during the storm, yesterday stated that Mrs. Powles, himself, and two children were sitting in the hall when a terrible shock appeared to shake the whole house, temporarily stunning them. He rushed upstairs to the bedroom, where the youngest child was sleeping. The parents were full of sulphurous fumes. Snatching up the child, he hurried downstairs, handing him to Mrs. Powles, and then went to the assistance of the cook, who was lying dead in the passage. The other servants stated that they had been drawn into the passage by some lightning struck a brickworks chimney at Rusden.

Fireball at Wellingborough.

The appearance of a fireball is reported from Wellingborough. In the neighbourhood many trees and money-stacks were damaged. At Castle Ashby one of Lord Northampton's horses was killed by lightning.

Stalins Struck.

A violent thunderstorm accompanied vivid flashes of lightning broke over Stalins last night, and the lightning struck the stables of Mr. Blackman, a dairyman, and shattered the bars forming the gable of the roof. A very stout post oak was split in two, and a cowman, the cutting chaff just below, had a wonderful escape. Although the barns were shattered, they were not alight, and consequently the services of the fire brigade, who were ready on the spot, were not required.

Battle in the Thames Valley.

A tremendous thunderstorm was experienced in the upper Thames valley yesterday, and many boating parties were drenched to the skin before they could reach shelter. At Marlow the storm burst shortly before six o'clock with blinding flashes of lightning and crashing peals of thunder. The storm was accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail, and with an hour of rain falling in less than an hour the streets of the town were flooded. Hailstones of unusual size fell, doing much damage to the gardens and fruit crops. The storm is the most violent experienced for many years.

Yesterday, at an inquest at Pengy Hy. Gwynne, coroner, at the North Derry District Schools, Averley, who had himself with a gun, one witness had thought the hot weather had affected Gwynne's brain. Verdict, safe during temporary insanity.

TELLING THE TALE.**ROMANCE OF THE BAD SEA WAVES.**

A romance of the sea-side which began on the Blackpool promenade, and ended dramatically on the station platform has just been enacted at the popular holiday resort. Oliver Thorncroft Archer, a military-looking man, of about 40, was charged in custody, with thefts as bailed from Amelia Mand Glover, a young lady visitor from Bolton. After the opening statement by Mr. W. Callis, who represented her, Miss Glover said she was sitting on a form on the promenade last Sunday morning, when prisoner, who was next to her reading a paper, said, "It's a very nice morning." In the course of a chat he said, "Are you a visitor?" She replied in the affirmative. He said he was a captain in the 5th Lancers, that he had been in India 15 years, that he was on a year's furlough, and that he lived at North Shore. A man who passed along the promenade nodded to the accused. Archer said, "That is Squire Clifton, of Lytham Hall. I have stayed there as his guest." Continuing the conversation he said he had a horse and dog-cart of his own, attended to by his own groom, that he had private means besides his pay as captain, and that he had pay due from the War Office of between £300 and £400, half-year's pay as captain.

TOE WITHOUT STRAWBERRIES.

One day, Miss Glover continued, she gave prisoner her purse, which she had to hold in her hand, having no convenient pocket. Later, when she wanted it back to buy some tea and strawberries, prisoner said, "No, dear, you might lose it, or have it taken from you at your apartments. I have some strawberries for you at home, and I'll buy some tea." He bought four pennyworth of tea, but no strawberries. (Laughter.) Later he got the open ring from her, saying he had no better ones at home. He would sooth her, and also give her some Indian curios. In like manner he got other things. He promised to go to see her mother at Bolton, and arrange about their engagement. He met her, and appeared greatly distressed on Wednesday morning. He told her he had had a call from the War Office to return to London at once, and added, "I am heart-broken. I have written to the War Office to see if I can get leave to stay the week, but if not I must go by the 1.37 train." Mr. Callis: You went to the station to see him off? Yet, he was not there.

He Was "Discovered."

Witness added that she then became suspicious, and from inquiries at Jay's riding school found he had neither horse nor turnout, and no groom. A gentleman staying at the Hotel Metropole, with whom prisoner said he had ridden out on horseback every morning, had only met him once before, and prisoner occupied poor lodgings in a small house in a narrow street behind the promenade. When she went there prisoner was not about, but she waited in her room until nine o'clock at night. He then arrived, and on seeing her exclaimed, "My God, I am caught." He promised to return the things that day, but when he met him he brought nothing. He asked her to return to Bolton. She agreed, and the time was fixed. Prisoner arrived to see her off next day, but while they were talking at the station Det.-insp. Drabble walked up by arrangement with witness and arrested Archer. Accused was remanded.

L.C.C. TRAMS.**£118,500 FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF NORTH LONDON ROUTE.**

At Tuesday's meeting of the L.C.C. the Highways Committee will ask the Council to approve an estimate of expenditure on capital account of £118,500 in respect of the reconstruction of the tramways from Edmonton via Hampstead-rd., High-st., Camden Town, Camden-nd., and Parkhurst-nd., to Holloway-nd. The length of the route is about 21 miles. In the estimates for the year the reconstruction of the tramways from Hampstead-nd. to Finsbury Park was provided for, the figures being based on the adoption of the G.B. surface contract system. The committee state, however, that in view of the fact that the working of the lines reconstructed on that system, from Whitechapel to Bow Bridge, has only just been commenced, sufficient experience will not be available for some time to enable them to decide whether they can recommend the adoption of that system on any other routes. They make their present recommendation in order that the general electrification of the remaining horse tramways shall not be unduly delayed. An increased cost of £24,000 is involved.

WOUNDING A PRIEST.

Yesterday, at the Clare Amiens, a young man, John White, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for larceny of various articles from farmhouses near Enniscorthy. Prisoner recited that his criminal career began in 1885, and that he had been convicted at the Dorset, Hereford, Leominster, Wigton, Newcastle, and Hampshire Assizes, and other English courts, for various offences. The judge said he was one of those hopeless cases who gave trouble, not alone to the judges who try them, but to the Government who tried to adopt some mode by which they could be dealt with.

GOOLE SENSATION.**MOTHER POISONS THREE CHILDREN.**

Yesterday morning a sensation was caused at Goole, Yorkshire, when it became known that Mrs. Constance Sarah Webb, aged 26, an actress, and wife of Alexander Webb, a solicitor's clerk, of Barnes, who died in the Royal Free Hospital on June 1. Evidence has been heard by the coroner on three previous occasions. Mr. R. Atkins, barrister, appeared for a Dr. Connor, whose name had been mentioned in the case.—Mr. W. J. Eustace, a director of the Public Health Act, said on Friday before deceased died he heard Mrs. Connor say a patient was waiting for him, and he left the room for about five or six minutes. Dr. Connor then left the house with witness and drove him to an address in Egmont-st., where they parted. Later in the afternoon witness saw the doctor at his house, and with him caught a train from Liverpool-st. to Walton. They stayed together until the Monday morning, when both returned to town. The doctor was with him the whole of the Saturday, when they were both yachting. Mr. Atkins: And any question of his attending the lady is out of the question on the Saturday!—Witness: Most certainly.

"Certain Medicines."

A lady was then called whose name was handed to the coroner and jury, but was not given to the public. She said she was a sister of the lady who had given the name of Miss Black-Carroll: Did you know deceased?—Witness: By sight I had known her about a year last May.—Were you friendly with her? Well, I had seen her five or six times. Continuing witness said deceased had said she

UNCLAIMED MONEY.**BILL TO MAKE BANKS DISCLOSE BALANCES.**

The Bill to provide for the disclosure of unclaimed Bank balances was issued yesterday. It is backed by Mr. Bottomley, Meers, Fenwick, Hart-Davies, H. C. Lee, Sloan, Llewelyn Williams, B. S. Straus, Barnard Walsh, Victor Grayson and Bowerston. The Bill prescribes on the 15th day of January, 1909, it shall be the duty of all persons and corporations carrying on the business of Bankers in the United Kingdom to make a return in the prescribed form showing:—(1) The amount of all sums in their current or deposit or other accounts in respect of credit balances, unpaid dividends, or from any other source where such accounts have not been operated upon by or on behalf of the persons in whose names they stand for a period of six years or upwards prior to the first day of January nineteen hundred and nine; and (2) the amount of the credit or debit balance which during such period have had no transaction with them.

(3) Particulars of all plate, shares, scrip, debentures, mortgages, deeds of title or other securities which have been in their possession for a period of six years or upwards prior to the first day of January nineteen hundred and nine; and (4) Particulars of all bank-notes and other negotiable obligations issued by them, which have been in circulation for a period of six years and upwards prior to the first day of January nineteen hundred and nine.

Every year on the 15th January, bankers are to make similar returns, and by the 30th June each year they are to "hand over all sums and securities disclosed," together with a sum sufficient to meet their liability upon unrepresented bank notes and other obligations to the Public Trustee, who "shall hold the same in trust for the persons entitled thereto, subject to such terms and conditions as the Treasury may from time to time lay down." The penalty for failing to pay to the Public Trustee the amount due is £100 a day during which the default continues.

The Bill also gives power to the Public Trustee to appoint an accountant to examine the books of such persons and corporations required to make returns.

A HOPELESS CASE.

Yesterday, at the Clare Amiens, a young man, John White, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for larceny of various articles from farmhouses near Enniscorthy. Prisoner recited that his criminal career began in 1885, and that he had been convicted at the Dorset, Hereford, Leominster, Wigton, Newcastle, and Hampshire Assizes, and other English courts, for various offences. The judge said he was one of those hopeless cases who gave trouble, not alone to the judges who try them, but to the Government who tried to adopt some mode by which they could be dealt with.

ALLEGED BETTING CONSPIRACY.

At Hereford, Reginald Henry Richardson of Stretton Sugwas near Hereford; William Thomas Richardson of Stamford; Henry Sandford, ex-postmaster of Stretton Sugwas, and his wife, were all charged by the Secretary of the Post Office that they did on April 3 conspire together by false pretences falsely and fraudulently to obtain from Topping and Spindler of Shaftesbury Avenue, London, £72. It was alleged that Richardson got the winners of races telephoned to him, and then put on bets getting the telegrams anti-timed. Accused were remanded till July 11, bail being allowed.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

Yesterday Arthur Lancaster, the "man with the iron hand," established at the Crystal Palace a world's record by swinging a blacksmith's hammer, weighing 50 lb., for 12 hours continuously. He commenced at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at nine o'clock last night. Although rather weak, the strain has not affected him to any great extent, and he intends to improve upon his record in the near future.

Owing to the inclement weather yesterday the entertainment of fireworks and Venetian fete at the Hastings Club was postponed until next Saturday.

The Dover-Duchess of Newcastle, who has been seriously ill in a nursing institution, is now getting on very well, and it is hoped that she may be sufficiently recovered to be removed to her residence at Westwood in a few days.

ACTRESS'S DEATH.**MYSTERIOUS CASE CONCLUDED.**

Yesterday, at the St. Pancras Coroners' Court, Mr. Walter Schroeder concluded the inquiry as to the mysterious death of Mrs. Constance Sarah Webb, aged 26, an actress, and wife of Alexander Webb, a solicitor's clerk, of Barnes, who died in the Royal Free Hospital on June 1. Evidence has been heard by the coroner on three previous occasions. Mr. R. Atkins, barrister, appeared for a Dr. Connor, whose name had been mentioned in the case.—Mr. W. J. Eustace, a director of the Public Health Act, said on Friday before deceased died he heard Mrs. Connor say a patient was waiting for him, and he left the room for about five or six minutes. Dr. Connor then left the house with witness and drove him to an address in Egmont-st., where they parted. Later in the afternoon witness saw the doctor at his house, and with him caught a train from Liverpool-st. to Walton. They stayed together until the Monday morning, when both returned to town. The doctor was with him the whole of the Saturday, when they were both yachting. Mr. Atkins: And any question of his attending the lady is out of the question on the Saturday!—Witness: Most certainly.

The Order Discharged.

Respondent was subjected to a long cross-examination. She accused the servant of lying and dishonesty. She alleged that all the witnesses who had given evidence for petitioner had entered into conspiracy to injure her. The neighbours had also turned against her, and had burnt her ebony.—Miss Johnson, the present domestic, said respondent and Mr. Tamplin had arranged to leave Newport to live at Cardiff immediately after the conclusion of the case.—Mrs. Ridge, who lives near the parties, said that Mrs. Hughes told her she had been offered £5 for evidence against Mrs. Main, and she intended having a shot at it, especially as she had been given the tip of stopping in the house for a month to make notes of what she could say.—Blowden Tamplin, daughter of the ex-deacon, denied the stories of Rose Hughes, which sought to connect her with allegations of misconduct on the part of her father.—Eventually, however, the court found that Mrs. Main had been guilty of misconduct, and discharged the order of maintenance against the husband.

MOTOR-CAR DISASTER.**DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN.**

A tragic telegram announces the death of the well-known sportsman, Mr. Ernest Hall Watt, as the result of a motor-car accident. From messages which have been received in London, it appears that Mr. Hall Watt was having a fast early morning ride in the Renault car which he bought two years ago, after it won the Grand Prix, when a car suddenly emerged from a cross-road. In order to avoid a collision Mr. Hall Watt applied the brakes with great force. The back tire burst, and there was no compensating gear control was lost. Mr. Watt was thrown out, and his clothing was found the return half of a railway ticket to Paisley.

At a meeting of the Town Council, Mr. W. T. Douglas, M.L.C., was appointed to prepare plans for a £50,000 extension of Buckle Harbour.

The parent ships Firth and Bonaventure have put into Dover Admiralty Harbour, and leave again tomorrow for the North.

Lord Arthur Butler underwent an operation for appendicitis. The operation was successful, and Lord Arthur is going on satisfactorily.

A 36-in. water main burst at the Glasgow Water Works at Strathclyde, 12 miles from Glasgow. Much damage was done by the flood rising.

The death occurred at Heywood of Mr. Matthew Pilkington, founder of the Ragged School movement in the district.

A warehouse clerk named Jas. Lemming, of Maryland, died from the effects of heat, and a verdict to that effect was returned at the inquest.

For embarking 433, belonging to a Lodge of Oddfellows, of which he was treasurer, Jno. Bedman was, at his Lynn, went to prison for two months.

Maj.-gen. Sir Thos. Maunsel, K.C.B., died at Burghclere, near Newbury, at the age of 86. Deceased served in the Crimean Campaign and Indian Mutiny.

Mr. Haddane, who is spending the week-end as the guest of Gen. Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, opened the Wren Lodge Soldiers' Home, built for the troops quartered at Tidworth Garrison.

At Clare Assizes, Mr. John R. Holmes was awarded £225 compensation for the malicious burning of 100 tons of hay near Limerick, in November last. The outrage was attributed to the members of a family having taken part in a local election.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.**THE PERSIAN CRISIS.**

PROTEST BY THE CONSULAR BODY.

At St. Petersburg, Saturday.—A telegram from Tabriz states that the Consular body has addressed a collective Note to the Governor of Asenabad protesting against the continued depredations by robber bands, and calling attention to the impossible nature of the roads and the exhaustion of the stocks of grain. The Consuls at the same time ask that steps

should be taken to secure supplies and guarantee the security of Europeans.

REINFORCING THE MILITIA.

At St. Petersburg, Saturday, Maj. Gardner was appointed to command the 3rd Batt. Scottish Rifles in succession to Col. Douglas, D.S.O., who has retired after being at the head of the corps since December, 1902.

Yesterday Capt. King Hall, 1st Battalion Black Watch, took over command of the 2nd Regimental District and Dep't of London, and succeeded Col. G. G. Middleton, 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, in command of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Yesterday Capt. King Hall, who has just handed over the appointment of Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence to Capt. Grant, who has been in command of the 1st class battleship Cornwall, took over command of the 1st class armoured cruiser Indomitable.

Moreover, the following Militia units will assemble for the annual trials:

1st Batt. Northumbrian Fusiliers in Warwickshire; 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers in Lancashire; 3rd Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers at Conway; 4th Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Oswestry; 5th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Belfast; 6th Batt. Royal Ulster Fusiliers at Londonderry; 7th Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers at Killarney; 8th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Dublin; 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards at Enniskillen; 10th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles at Athlone; 11th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles at Athlone; 13th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 14th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 15th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 16th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 17th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 18th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 19th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 20th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 21st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 22nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 23rd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 24th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 25th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Athlone; 26th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers

YESTERDAY'S SPORTS.

A NEW POLE RECORD.

ATHLETICS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

(Exclusive to "The People")

again why are people allowed

me into the Press enclosure at the

time who have no business to be

issuing of "extra" tickets may be

right, but when the holders inter-

with the men who are out for busi-

ness they may be right.

I am pleased to see that a part of

the suggestion has been adopted as re-

the number-board; but why don't

the bring the finishers nearer to the

stand?

Olympic games are near at hand

we ask the Rev. R. S. de Courcy

to see to it that everything is

done for the Press-and

public.

had a chat with Kerr. I won't give

you in his vernacular, because he is

a born and bred. He left Ireland

when he was three years of age—or

he was taken away from Ireland

as a five-times champion of Canada;

has never run against the British

athletes, but he has.

The athlete status is very

in Canada, especially since the

case. He is a sort of man you

first sight, and is an Irishman

backbone.

a record entry, including so many

in the sports had an added in-

rown Prince of Sweden stayed to

pole jump, but he was dis-

If he hoped to see his com-

win. The Canadian, who has a

able style, the Swede, a

British, the American record,

the Brighton man, won the

and he deserved it, too. But Webb

was a worrier, and we shall hear a lot of

the Horn Hill Harrier before the season's

Younians was pulled out before he

had completed the first mile. We have

not liked the Welshman's style, and

would like to see Younians discard his

which has a tendency to attract

the attention of the judges, and by the

detractions from his progression.

He has come to us in the requirements of walking

among the best of whom we

could certainly consider E. Knott one

the best.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

RECORD BEATEN.

GREAT DAY FOR CANADA.

The Amateur Athletic Association's

annual championship meeting was

held at the Stadium, the attendance

up to 20,000, and among

those who witnessed an afternoon's mag-

ificent sport were the Crown Prince of

eden and Prince Albert of Wales. The

afternoon, although overcast, was dry

near the close of the sports, when

the Police and Fire Brigade Homes

were the chief points of interest.

With a record entry of 250, including

any of the British, American, Cana-

South African, Swedish, and New

representatives for the Olympic

the championship meeting was

more important than any which had

ever been held.

Although one of the

detractions from his progression

was the fact that he had

not been able to defend his title

one, vis. Corp. Leahy, in the high

jump, retained his honours. Some fine

performances were accomplished during

the afternoon, but the best was undoubt-

ly that accomplished by S. P. Gillis,

the New York A.C., one of the

Olympic team, who showed a

seven-foot circle, won the hammer

as 104 ft 3 1/2 in. The British re-

cord was, previously, 105 ft 4 in., by J.

Kagan, accomplished from a nine foot

circle in the Championship of 1900, at

London Bridge. Gillis' might be

mentioned, as a standard-bearer.

Kerr, the sprint champion of

Canada, who will represent the Dominion

in the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

our little V. Cribb, and our

successor, the quarter-mile, well,

the Scot, regained the champion-

of the forthcoming Olympic Games.

He both the 100 yards, in even time,

the Furphy Championship, in bold-

in 2 2/5 sec. The next event

was the 100 yards, and our

success went to the Dominion E.

V. Cribb winding the best per-

formance of 121. This height constitutes

the British record. Another Champion-

heat was the 100 ft 7 1/2 sec., in which

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.**PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.**

In London, 2,497 births and 991 deaths were registered last week.

The 991 deaths included 28 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 11 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, and 21 from diarrhoea.

Different forms of violence caused 53 deaths, of which 15 were cases of suicide and the remainder attributable to accident or negligence.

In Greater London 3,352 births and 1,422 deaths were registered. Allowance for increase of population, these numbers are 3 above and 188 below the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The deaths registered last week in 76 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,234,952 persons in the middle of this year. In the preceding three weeks the rates had been 12.7, 11.8, and 11.6.

Fires destroyed the girls' home at the Home for Epileptic Children, Lingfield, Surrey.

General Booth was summoned at Marylebone Police Court in respect of certain unsafe houses in Lissington, adjoining a Salvation Army shelter. An order was made for the danger to be removed within 21 days.

Marylebone Borough Council have decided to refer to a committee the question of the removal of the flower-sellers from Oxford Circus.

The women, on whose behalf it will be remembered Mrs. Aquith intervened, will, it is stated, have to wait a fortnight before knowing whether they will be allowed to remain.

THREE MILES FOR A HALFPENNY.

Holmeany tramsfars for the whole length of the tramway routes, some of which extend for three miles, have been introduced in Hull. They are charged between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m.

SCHOOLGIRL'S BRAVERY.

Dorothy Coulter, aged 10, a Teddington schoolgirl, was presented by the vicar with a certificate of the Royal Humane Society for having recently rescued from drowning a little girl.

WAR ON PESTS.

An exhibition representative of the efforts that have been made by man to destroy rats, mice, sparrows, flies, ticks, and other pests will be held early next year under the auspices of the Society for the Destruction of Vermin.

Sir Thos. Lipton has decided to concede all the New York Club's demands in order to challenge for the America Cup.

A verdict of found drowned was returned at an inquest on Jno. Frueman, seaman, whose body was discovered in Swanage Dock.

Children under 12 are now carried at half-price on the Charing Cross train at the Mansion House Station.

The death is announced of Mr. J. K. Kewen, who for 37 years, under the pseudonym "Urgus," had contributed to "The Queen" newspaper.

Viscount St. Aldwyn, P.G.M., Gloucestershire, laid the foundation-stone, with masonic ceremonial, of a new church at Uplands, Strand, which is being erected at a cost of £75,000.

At Blackpool, Horace Plunkett was fined at Marylebone for driving his motor-car in Regent's Park at over 17 miles an hour.

Mr. H. F. Chapman, at present assistant county surveyor for Lancashire, has been appointed county surveyor for Somerset.

An open verdict was returned at Morley in the case of Mrs. Annie Richardson, whose mutilated body was discovered in Morley Tunnel.

It was announced at a meeting of the C.C.C. that it was proposed to proceed at once with the electrification of two North London tramways.

Accidentally struck on the head by a ball while playing cricket at Beckingham, P. S. Dearlove succumbed to his injuries.

Mr. David Davies, M.P., has introduced into Parliament a Bill providing for the compulsory acquisition of sites for places of worship.

Citizens' leagues of welcome for immigrants to Australia have been established in Perth, Melbourne and Brisbane, and Sydney will soon follow suit.

At a special meeting of members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers it was decided to purchase an headquarters the Medical Examination Hall on the Embankment.

While being hauled up an incline at the Deep Pit Colliery, near Bristol, the coupling of a tram broke, and a miner named Wm. Palmer, who was sitting on it, was buried to the bottom and killed.

Queensborough, Kent, has been chosen as a suitable spot for the erection of a large German factory. It is also understood that several German firms are making inquiries concerning the Rushmore estate, which adjoins Queensborough.

Much damage was done by a "cloud burst" at the village of Pontamarey four miles from St. Jean d'Aurriac, France. The village was half buried in mud, and two railroads sustained damage by the mud and debris brought by the torrent.

MAGISTRATES' FORTUNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyson Johnson, of Beeston, Birkenhead-avenue, King-on-Thames, were awakened by the barking of their dogs, to find their house in flames. They had just time to escape in their night attire.

LEAP FROM A JETTY.

Col. H. V. Cowan will retire early in September from the post of commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, which he has held for a period of five years, and will be succeeded by Col. A. Graham Theme, son, Royal Engineers.

AROUND BY DOGS.

The foot of an Egyptian mummy

who evidently had the gout was exhibited at the ladies' conversazione of the Royal Society at Burlington House. The foot showed the calcareous excretions that cause gout and it is regarded as the earliest known instance of the disease.

ICECREAMS FOR DOGS.

A fashionably dressed woman drove

up to a store, in Newport, Rhode Island, ordered two icecreams, and placed them before her pet dog. She was very indignant when the manager interfered.

JUDGE AND CAB-HORSE.

"I cannot say now that I am in a fit state to resume work, but, like the old cab-horse, when once in the stable I must go on," said Judge Edge, on taking his seat at Clerkenwell after his recent serious illness.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

According to the trade returns

just issued, the Australian Com-

merce portion of the petty sessions

division, apart from the Surrey con-

stableary area, total £1,025 up to

the other day. The number of motor-

ists convicted was 229.

£1,000 IN FINES.

The fines imposed upon motorists by the Kingston county justices for

offences committed since the begin-

ning of the year in the metropolitan

area, and other parts will be held

early next year under the auspices of

the Society for the Destruction of

Vermin.

THE PEOPLE'S GUNNERY SCHOOL.

At a special meeting of the general

council of the Victoria League it was

decided to amalgamate the league

with the League of Empire.

Fifty-five horses which have been

brought by Mr. Alfred L. Vanderbilt

for work his Venture coach were sold for

2,450 guineas at Tattinge's.

During the hearing of a shoplifting

case at the N. London Police Court

Det.-Supt. Schools said he was in the

shop, and acted as a shop-walker.

The death is announced of Mr. H.

J. Kewen, who for 37 years, under the

pseudonym "Urgus," had contributed to "The Queen" newspaper.

The Hitchin justices have granted

a license for the performance of stage

plays in an open-air theatre at the

Garden City, Letchworth.

At the British Gunpowder

Company's works at Faversham

Mr. W. Astor has sent his second dona-

tion of £10,000 to Lord Curzon, the

chairman of the fund.

Two hundred Crimean veterans,

some on crutches and others assisted

by their grandchildren, were entertain-

ed at a banquet by Blackpool Cor-

poration.

Viscount St. Aldwyn, P.G.M., Glen-

cestershire, laid the foundation-stone,

with masonic ceremonial, of a new

church at Uplands, Strand, which is

being erected at a cost of £75,000.

Mr. W. Hodges, an angler, was

drownded in the Usk at Abergavenny.

White Hand Guards have agreed

to pay their late clerk (Dr. F. E.

Hilary), who held many local offices,

a pension of £1,164 6s. 9d. per annum,

Sir Horace Plunkett was fined at

Marylebone for driving his motor-car

in Regent's Park at over 17 miles an

hour.

Mr. H. F. Chapman, at present as-

sistant county surveyor for Lan-

cashire, has been appointed county sur-

voyer for Somerset.

An open verdict was returned at

Merley in the case of Mrs. Annie

Richardson, whose mutilated body

was discovered in Merley Tunnel.

It was announced at a meeting of the

L.C.C. that it was proposed to proceed

at once with the electrification of two

North London tramways.

Accidentally struck on the head by a

ball while playing cricket at Beckingham,

P. S. Dearlove succumbed to his

injuries.

Mr. David Davies, M.P., has intro-

duced into Parliament a Bill presid-

ing for the compulsory acquisition of

sites for places of worship.

Citizens' leagues of welcome for im-

migrants to Australia have been es-

tablished in Perth, Melbourne and

Brisbane, and Sydney will soon

follow suit.

At a special meeting of members of

the Institution of Electrical Engrs.

it was decided to purchase an

headquarters the Medical Examina-

tion Hall on the Embankment.

While being hauled up an incline

at the Deep Pit Colliery, near Bris-

tol, the coupling of a tram broke,

and a miner named Wm. Palmer, who

was sitting on it, was buried to the

bottom and killed.

Queensborough, Kent, has been

chosen as a suitable spot for the erec-

tion of a large German factory.

It is also understood that several Ger-

man firms are making inquiries con-

cerning the Rushmore estate, which

adjoins Queensborough.

Much damage was done by a "cloud

burst" at the village of Pontamarey

four miles from St. Jean d'Aurriac,

France. The village was half

buried in mud, and two railroads

sustained damage by the mud and debris

brought by the torrent.

MAGISTRATES' FORTUNE.

Mr. E. N. Fenwick, the Bow-stree-

tre magistrate, whose estate was val-

ued at £19,588, left the whole of

his property to his nephew, Mr.

R. E. Fenwick

A CALLOUS CRIME.

YOUNG GIRL'S TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

Beier, the pretty 22-year-old daughter of the late Burgomaster of Freiburg, in Saxony, has been sentenced to death at Freiburg, in Saxony, for the killing of her fiance, engineer named Preissler, under circumstances of deliberation and malice which have probably been surpassed in the history of crime. According to her final confession, she called one on Preissler, and told him that she had brought him a surprise from the air. He was to permit himself to be blindfolded, and she would then put it in his mouth. He allowed her to be bandaged, but when he opened his mouth the girl placed the barrel of a revolver between his lips and coolly blew his brains.

Went to a Party.

After killing Preissler at Chemnitz the girl went on to a party at Freiburg, whence she telephoned home to her mother that she was enjoying herself so much that she would not come home till the following day. The crime would probably never have been discovered if Preissler's brother had not been struck by certain passages in the forged will which seemed to be in conflict with the character of the deceased. It was six months after the murder before the girl was arrested, but she confessed her guilt without the slightest hesitation from her cell, however, she managed to struggle to her lover, a merchant named Merker, a letter directing him how he should murder two women whose evidence was likely to prove awkward. It was at first supposed that Merker was concerned with the amiable Grete, but the murderer in whom they were at first believed to be implicated was entirely her own plan, and was carried out single-handed. The idea put forward by the prosecution was that the murderer was committed out of motives of cupidity, but the accused, in the course of a long narration, delivered with perfect self-possession, tried to make out that she had engaged herself to Preissler against her inclinations, and that her object in killing him was to get back to her old lover, Merker, with whom she had long been on terms of the closest intimacy. Preissler now described the murderer in a somewhat different manner. After telling how she set out with a bottle of poison, which she had previously stolen from a drawer in Preissler's room, and a revolver, she continued:

Poison in the Cup.

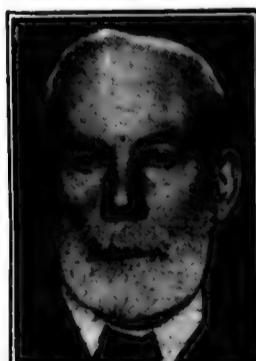
At Chemnitz Preissler met me at the station. He had bought cakes, and we went straight to his rooms, where he asked me to make coffee while he sipped cream, which he knew I liked. Then we drank coffee together. I did not put the poison in the coffee.

I drank that myself as well. Therefore, I had to leave it to chance. Preissler was, moreover, very attentive, and after the coffee he invited me to drink a glass of egg cognac. I refused, whereupon he said I might, at any rate, pour out a glass for him. I did so, and quickly let the poison drop into it. Then I stirred it several times with a spoon, which in my excitement I very nearly put to my lips. But I remembered in time.

Meanwhile Preissler sat to one side on a lounge chair. I went up to him, and he was aggressive, and tried to draw me on to his lap. He was very passionate, and his face was so distorted that it filled me with disgust and horror. Not quite knowing what I did, I reached him the cognac, and said, "Here, drink." He took the glass, and emptied it at once draught. He had hardly put it down before he fell over. What next happened I retain only dimly in my memory. What followed I did mechanically. I did not believe that Preissler was dead. I thought that he would come round again and would then have dreadful pains. So I took a serviette, tied it round his head—why, I do not know, for his eyes were shut—placed the revolver right into his mouth, which was open, and pressed the trigger. As used, who told this awful story in a matter-of-fact way, added partly as to the hiding of the forged will among Preissler's papers, and the subsequent actions. In spite of the appalling nature of Grete's crime, the impression made by the case on the jury was such that they unanimously resolved to petition for a commutation of her sentence.

VETERAN SWIMMER.

Mr. J. Barker, a veteran of 76, who has been a regular bather in the Serpentine for the last 45 years, winter



MR. J. BARKER.

and summer, noticing that the annual veterans' swimming race was to be held on the same day as he celebrated his 76th birthday, he determined to enter. This he did, and succeeded in winning in fine style from a large number of competitors. Mr. Barker is in business as a portmanteau maker, and no one to see him would take him to be 76 years of age. He attributes his good health to the strenuous efforts of swimming, which he considers the finest exercise in the world.

Devon County Show at Plymouth resulted in a profit of about £500.

STOLEN JEWELS.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

An appeal to the House of Lords against a decision of the judges of the Extra Division of the Court of Session in Scotland raised an interesting question. Plaintiff and assailant, Mr. G. W. Whitehouse, a manufacturing jeweller and diamond mounter in Birmingham, employed a traveller named Buckley. It was in respect to the loss of a bag containing samples valued at about £1,000, which Mr. Buckley had with him while staying at defendant's hotel—the Imperial, Market-st., Edinburgh—that the action was brought. Mr. Buckley, who had been in the habit of staying at the Imperial, where he was known both to the hotel proprietors and to their servants, was met at the hotel by the porter, who took his sample bag out of his hand along with another bag containing his personal effects, and put them in a furnished apartment. A fortnight after the marriage, plaintiff, proceeded Mr. Sykes,

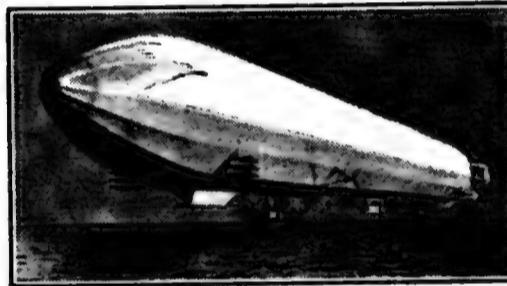
Professional Thieves.

At night when Mr. Buckley asked for the sample bag it had disappeared. It seemed certain that a theft had been committed by three professional thieves, who had taken up their headquarters as visitors at the hotel, and who had watched an opportunity to make off with the bag. The Scotch courts held that plaintiff had failed to establish a case against the hotel proprietors.—The Lord Chancellor said he should move their lordships to dismiss this appeal, for he thought the appellant had not shown that the bag had been expressly deposited with the hotel proprietors "for safe custody," nor had he shown that the property had been lost through the neglect of the innkeepers. The facts proved were reasonably consistent with loss by methods which implied no disregard of reasonable care. The other noble and learned lords agreed with the appeal being dismissed.

WONDERFUL AIRSHIP.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT OVER SWITZERLAND.

Count Zeppelin has achieved a great triumph with his new airship, making a record trip of 12 hours duration over Switzerland. Thousands of holiday-makers in and inhabitants of Switzerland watched the Count's flight. The ship left its shed on Lake Constance, with its inventor



THE AIRSHIP HOVERING OVER LAKE CONSTANCE. (Photo, Hanauer.)

in command and a company numbering about a dozen on board. It travelled to Schaffhausen, and then in the direction of Berne, on to Lucerne, and finally visited Mount Pilatus before going back to its home at Friedrichshafen. The flight occupied altogether 12 hours, and the Count seems to have had his huge airship well in hand all the time.

ROYAL VOYAGE.

The King and Queen of Wurttemberg have enjoyed a trip in the airship, being the first Sovereigns to make such an ascent. Reports from Friedrichshafen describe the King as being delighted with his half-hour trip, and as warmly shaking Count von Zeppelin's hand as he stepped out of the airship car on to the deck of his steamer as easily as if he were leaving a railway carriage. His Majesty travelled with the inventor in the forward car, and his adjoint, Gen. von Biesinger, in the rear car. The airship executed various evolutions in the air above Friedrichshafen Castle and park, where large crowds hailed it with frantic cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs, to which the King paid no heed.

A few minutes before the train started he was arrested at Bristol, where he had been staying.

On March 9 prisoner arrived at Bristol, where he was arrested. On the latter date he called on a young lady, named Blandford, paid his addresses to her, was accepted, and the parties were married on April 2. This time prisoner gave the name of Jas. Johnson; he said he was a bachelor, and a confectioner, and had been managing an hotel in America. He endeavoured to persuade the lady to go to Canada, but she declined, and they were living together when he was arrested on June 13.—Mr. Sykes proceeded to state that it was now clearly established that prisoner was identical with that Samuel Archibald who was employed as a solicitor's clerk at Penrith between February and September, 1906. At that time he had a wife and two daughters, aged 12 and 4 years. In September, 1906, he applied for his holidays, which were granted. He went away and did not return. Shortly after inquiries were made with reference to a deed which had been forged, and upon which Archibald had raised money.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

A warrant was taken out, and it was then found that the furniture had been consigned to Dalbeattie and repossessed to Hunslet-Jane, Leeds. Archibald was traced to Auchencraven, Dumfries, about the beginning of October, 1906. It was found that in the previous year he had occupied a house at Kirkheadbright, and had described himself as Saml. Wilson, manufacturer's agent, and his wife and two daughters occupied that house. About December, 1903, Archibald lived at Carlisle, where he described himself as a solicitor. At Preston he obtained a loan of money on certain deeds. All trace of him was lost until Sept. 5, when his wife and daughters arrived at Dalbeattie from Nottingham. This enabled the police to trace prisoner to a confectioner's shop at 24, Loxcoord, Carlisle. Notes on the police going there found a note on the window, "Back at 10 p.m." but he had not since returned.—Remanded.

RATING OF CHAPELS.

Proceedings were taken at Marylebone yesterday to make the pastor and deacons of that church known in Nonconformist circles as an "institutional" chapel, jointly and severally responsible for the rates imposed on the chapel building. The proceedings were undertaken by the Paddington Borough Council, and were directed against the Rev. Mr. W. J. Potter, the pastor, and Daniel Andrews, Matthew Bon, W. Summers, A. Berridge, T. Hodges, E. Maud, and Wm. Ely, deacons of the West London Baptist Central Chapel in Westbourne-grove, W., who were called upon to show cause why the names of the deacons should not be inserted in the borough rate made on April 13, 1907, as the names of the occupiers of the chapel at the time when the rate was made. As a result Mr. Potter ordered that the names of the deacons to be placed on the rate-roll, with the exception of that of Mr. Summers, who was not appointed a deacon until after the rate had been made.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A sad domestic tragedy came to light yesterday. The previous evening a publican named Mr. Cales, of the Cooper's Comfort, at Kington, near Leominster, Herefordshire, shot his wife with a gun, wounding her in the neck, and then shot himself dead. The injuries of the woman are not of a serious nature. No reason is given for Cales' conduct.

DELUDED WOMEN.

AMAZING CHARGES OF BICAMY.

An extraordinary story was told to the Huddersfield magistrates when a middle-aged man named Jas. Walker, described as a Bristol confectioner and doctor, had four specific charges preferred against him. They were: Stealing £50 from Fanny Henderson Davis, of Southport; stealing £45 from the same person; making a false declaration of marriage; and bigamy.—Mr. Sykes, who prosecuted and in regard to the charge of bigamy, the "marriage" took place Dec. 19, 1892, at St. Peter's Church, Newcastle. On that date plaintiff, giving the name of Harry Archibald, went through a form of marriage with a lady with whom he had been acquainted for about two months. He stated that he was a farmer belonging to Tilbury, Ontario. He and the young woman resided in furnished apartments. A fortnight after the marriage, plaintiff, proceeded Mr. Sykes,

Drugged the Woman.

with chlorodyne, and abandoned, taking with him £50, and some articles. The Newcastle police held a warrant for his arrest. His wife now resides in New Jersey, U.S.A., and it would cause some difficulty and delay in dealing with those charges. The next heard of him was in March, 1908, under the name of S. Lawrence, he married a lady near Lancaster, representing himself as a doctor from America on a holiday. He deserted her at Liverpool a week after the marriage, taking with him all her jewellery. The next marriage of which they had a record was in Huddersfield, on Oct. 8, 1897. He then gave the name of James Walker, stating he was a bachelor and a physician. The marriage was by licence, and it was during the honeymoon that the charge of bigamy, which was now before the court, arose.

Defendant's Letters.

Many letters were written by defendant. On July 1 last he wrote:

I do like to be with you so very much, dear, and I shall be so glad when I will be home again, for I have been longing for the time, dear, and I know that you do as well, nearest, and we shall be so happy, together, dearest, for we shall be contented then.

In another letter he wrote:

I shall be so glad when the next holidays come round, let then you will be my darling wife, and I will take care of you.

There were numerous crosses at the end of the letter. Epistles of this character continued to be written by defendant down to last November, and on the 9th of that month he wrote:

I am tired of being single and I know

dear, you would like to be married. We shall be soon married, for I have been longing for the time, dear, and I know that you do as well, nearest, and we shall be so happy, together, dearest, for we shall be contented then.

Spotted from the House.

It was in January last that defendant met plaintiff with indifference. On being asked the reason, he said, "Oh, well, I am getting tired of you. The sooner you forget me the better it will be."

He ignored one letter asking for an explanation, but, in response to a second communication, asked plaintiff to meet him. He was, however, very uncommunicative, would not go for a walk, and only saw plaintiff a portion of the way home. Her father saw him, but could give no explanation, and on March 18 he was induced to go to plaintiff's home at Cheshunt. On being asked there to give an explanation he picked up his hat and bolted from the house. Plaintiff and her father and mother having given evidence, the jury assessed damages at £50, and judgment was entered accordingly.

A FICKLE LOVER.

DETAILS OF METHODICAL COURTSHIP.

There is no end to the humour of defendants in breach of promise cases. Mrs. Hy. Dunn is no doubt in private life a methodical and blameless citizen, but in the sheriff's Court she was the source of inextinguishable laughter. The suit of Miss Tilly Standen against him for breach of promise had gone by default, and the parties were before a jury for the assessment of damages. Then Miss Standen's counsel exposed to the ruthless gaze of the unsympathetic audience Thomas Henry's little pocketbook, with the alphabetical index, in which in happier days he had inscribed the items with which he intended to garnish the happy home. With praise of Thomas Henry's thrift and methodical habits, counsel went through the little book.

ITEM—A Black Cat.

Under "A" was the entry "album," and under "P" "pickle fork and pepper pot." Under the head of "oddments," the first item was "a black cat." A black cat is notoriously unlucky, and the fact that it was indexed under "oddments," instead of properly under the letter "C" was no doubt responsible for breaking off the match. Counsel narrated the progress of the comedy, which showed that Thomas Henry and Tilly were at one and the same time in the service of Lady Leitrim, and became engaged at Christmas, 1893. They exchanged rings and dowry to January, 1898, were considered engaged.

Defendant's Letters.

Under "A" was the entry "album,"

and under "P" "pickle fork and pepper pot."

Under the head of "oddments,"

the first item was "a black cat."

A black cat is notoriously

unlucky, and the fact that it was

indexed under "oddments,"

instead of properly under the

letter "C" was no doubt responsible for breaking off the match.

Counsel narrated the progress of the comedy, which showed that Thomas Henry and Tilly were at one and the same time in the service of Lady Leitrim, and became engaged at Christmas, 1893. They exchanged rings and dowry to January, 1898, were considered engaged.

ITEM—A Black Cat.

Under "A" was the entry "album,"

and under "P" "pickle fork and pepper pot."

Under the head of "oddments,"

the first item was "a black cat."

A black cat is notoriously

unlucky, and the fact that it was

indexed under "oddments,"

instead of properly under the

letter "C" was no doubt responsible for breaking off the match.

Counsel narrated the progress of the comedy, which showed that Thomas Henry and Tilly were at one and the same time in the service of Lady Leitrim, and became engaged at Christmas, 1893. They exchanged rings and dowry to January, 1898, were considered engaged.

ITEM—A Black Cat.

Under "A" was the entry "album,"

and under "P" "pickle fork and pepper pot."

Under the head of "oddments,"

the first item was "a black cat."

A black cat is notoriously

unlucky, and the fact that it was

indexed under "oddments,"

instead of properly under the

letter "C" was no doubt responsible for breaking off the match.

Counsel narrated the progress of the comedy, which showed that Thomas Henry and Tilly were at one and the same time in the service of Lady Leitrim, and became engaged at Christmas, 1893. They exchanged rings and dowry to January, 1898, were considered engaged.

ITEM—A Black Cat.

Under "A" was the entry "album,"

and under "P" "pickle fork and pepper pot."

Under the head of "oddments,"

the first item was "a black cat."

A black cat is notoriously

unlucky, and the fact that it was

indexed under "oddments,"

instead of properly under the

letter "C" was no doubt responsible for breaking off the match.

Counsel narrated the progress of the comedy, which showed that Thomas Henry and Tilly were at one and the same time in the service of Lady Leitrim, and became engaged at Christmas, 1893. They exchanged rings and dowry to January, 1898, were considered engaged.

ITEM—A Black Cat.

Under "A" was the entry "album,"

and under "P" "pickle fork and pepper pot."

Under the head of "oddments,"

the first item was "a black cat."

A black cat is notoriously

DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

GORDON SUIT.

JURY EXONERATE ALL PARTIES.

WIFE IN TEARS.

The long-drawn-out Gordon suit terminated on Friday, the jury finding that there had been no misconduct on the part of either the husband or the wife. Before arriving at their decision much interesting evidence was given. It will be recalled that Mrs. Kathleen Annie Hurnley Gordon asked for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. H. H. Gordon, an architect, on the ground of his alleged cruelty and misconduct. The latter allegation was in respect of a "Miss A." and Miss Helen O'Grady, governess in the Gordon family. Mr. Hurnley Gordon denied the charges made by his wife, and countercharged her with misconduct (which was denied with Capt. Wilmer Stuart Nicholson, of the Royal Navy).

Mr. Gordon's Evidence.

Mr. H. H. Gordon, the husband, said he was married in 1887, he being 23 and his wife 18 at the time. Down to 1895 they were extremely happy together, although they had their slight differences, chiefly over money matters. Questioned about the causes of the differences between him and his wife, witness declared his wife never seemed satisfied—discontent generally was the cause.—Have you ever misconducted yourself with either "Miss A." or Miss O'Grady? Never.—It was untrue, said witness, to say that he and Miss O'Grady were kissed or embraced. In 1895 Mrs. Gordon went to Las Palmas, where she met Mr. Nicholson, and from that time her manner towards witness changed. With regard to his wife's treatment of him, Mr. Gordon said she had often scolded him—struck him, thrown things at him, and pummelled his head.—Did your wife's conduct follow any particular subjects? Money mostly, and when I objected to certain people visiting the house. Owing to the trouble caused by the wife, continued witness, his health became affected, and he had to give up practising as an architect.

Scenes of Kissing.

Coming to the alleged misconduct of Mrs. Gordon, the witness said that after returning from Las Palmas they took a furnished flat at Walrington House, where he found Lieut. Nicholson (as he then was) in his wife's room, Mrs. Gordon being ill at the time. Subsequently, while he himself was lying ill, he thought he heard sounds of kissing, and, getting out of bed, he crossed the corridor, and, looking into the dining-room, saw his wife and Lieut. Nicholson in each other's arms on the sofa. Mrs. Gordon promised not to see the officer again, declaring there was nothing wrong, and said something about Lieut. Nicholson having some trouble, and she was sorry for him. On Nov. 12, 1905, however, when residing at Queen Anne Mansions, he found his wife writing a letter, which he obtained possession of after a struggle, and read. It was addressed "Dear Mr. Nicholson," and went on in affectionate terms.

The Husband's Telegram.

The witness left the house, and telephoned to Lieut. Nicholson in the name of Mrs. Gordon, asking him to send her "a nice long letter" to Poole Post Office, Vere-street, W., his wife having previously given Lieut. Nicholson's address as H.M.S. Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth. In reply the lieutenant wrote, "Dear Heart," signing himself, "Best love, my darling, your boy, Wilmet." Then the witness sent a wire saying: "Alone to-morrow (Sunday). Come by 5.55 Portsmouth Town, reaching Waterloo half-past twelve. Wire reply." According to the following day the witness said he got into the flat unknown, and saw the lieutenant greet Mrs. Gordon affectionately, and he (witness) followed them.

Letter from the Lieutenant.

—Mr. Stuart Bevan: What did you say?—Witness: I cannot remember. What did you do? I gave him a good thrashing.—What happened then? In the ordinary way he would have left, but he was too badly hurt. I had to rig him out in some of my clothes, and he stayed some time till he was well enough to leave. In the course of the struggle he fell through a big glass window, but that was an accident, added witness, with a smile. Subsequently Lieut. Nicholson wrote witness:

Story of a Tie.

"I swear this story has been invented since the case began," added the witness, raising her rich contralto voice. She proceeded, under the guidance of her counsel, Mr. Barnard, K.C., to speak of the only act approaching familiarity with Captain Nicholson which she admitted. When the young officer had taken leave of her in 1895 he had begged for a kiss assuring her that he would not abuse the favour. She had therefore put her hands on his shoulders and touched his lips with hers. He had thanked her, and left immediately.

When her husband entrapped Captain Nicholson into coming to the house to be thrashed, the witness continued, he had remarked, "All is fair in love and war." He had threatened to shoot the witness if she warned Captain Nicholson of the ambuscade, and had said that he had a revolver in his pocket for use if the captain resisted. After the fracas Mr. Gordon had said, "Why do you love my wife?" and Capt. Nicholson had replied, "I can't help it." She had replied to me as my mother."

Dramatic Scene.

It was shortly after this evidence was given that solicitor for a moment interposed with Mrs. Gordon's evidence, but she had regained control of her voice when she said in ringing tones:

"I demand time to produce my child in court for everybody to see the living, striking image of my husband." Royally dramatic was her answer to the direct question: "Was there guilt between you and Capt. Nicholson?" She replied: "I swear before God most solemnly that I have never had the least thought of any such thing happening."—Mrs. Hume Williams began her cross-examination with: "When did you first find your friendship with Capt. Nicholson developing into love?" Mrs. Gordon admitted as she retorted: "I don't admit there was love."—"When did you first call him your 'darling'?"—"I went on counsel, impishly."—"I don't remember," said Mrs. Gordon.

"When did he first call you 'Baby'?"—"What! me call you 'Baby'?" exclaimed counsel in surprise. "Not men, of course," corrected the witness.—"Did you love Mr. Nicholson? I had a great regard and affection for him."

Capt. Nicholson's Evidence.

Capt. W. S. Nicholson, who said he was now a Commander in the Navy, stated that he was a Lieutenant, 23 years of age, when he first met Mrs. Gordon at Las Palmas in 1895. Afterwards he visited her in London, but

there was never any misconduct between them. It was "a lie" to say he was ever in Mrs. Gordon's bed room. With regard to his affection for Mrs. Gordon, said witness, he told her "it was an impossible situation, and he had best not see her again. It was then he asked for a kiss, and he kissed her.—Had you ever kissed before? No, never. As to the scene which occurred at the Queen Anne's mansions flat in 1895, witness said he saw Mr. Gordon behind the screen, and before anything could be said Mr. Gordon rushed out, called him a blackguard or something of a kind, and hit him with a stick. A struggle ensued, and witness fell through the window.—In cross-examination by Mr. Bevan, witness admitted he carried on a secret correspondence with Mrs. Gordon, but there was no plot between them to keep it from the knowledge of the husband.

Rebutted by the Judge.

Replying to further questions Capt. Nicholson said he knew the lady was married when he first met her. When he visited her at Weybridge he only "liked" her.—Mr. Bevan pressed witness if Mrs. Gordon did not invite him to spend a week-end at Weybridge.—Witness said he could not remember, and, pressed on the question, answered, "D—t all, how I know now!"—His Lordship (severely): You must behave yourself with propriety. Mr. Nicholson:—Witness added that it was in the early part of 1895 that he first loved Mrs. Gordon, and told her so on finding her in tears.—Counsel closely questioned witness on the letters which had passed between him and Mrs. Gordon. Some of them, said witness, concerned his own private affairs.—Mr. Bevan: What was this private business? I refuse to answer. It was business, he said, on which he wished to consult Mrs. Gordon. It was not because he loved her. Had he done so he would have consulted her on the subject.—Did she call you "boy" in the letters? Yes.—And you call her your "poor darling"? I don't know.—Why was she your "poor darling"? Well, she was. I was in love with Mrs. Gordon. It was not because Mr. Gordon was returning from South Africa that the wife was his "poor darling"; it had nothing to do with that.—How did you propose to comfort her, as you say in your letter, with carelessness? Certainly not carelessness. I was not in the habit of doing that.—Counsel read an extract from witness' letter: "I feel your dear arms round my neck and your lips on mine," and asked: Were you familiar with the reality? We only kissed once. Witness further added that he was married in 1895, the marriage being finally annulled in January, 1905. This concluded the evidence, and counsel addressed the jury.

Judge's Summing Up.

Mrs. Florence Eva Trevanion, the petitioner, in cross-examination, said she wrote the following letter on July 24, 1905:

My Dear Hubby—I have not the least intention of having you back to live in any house of mine. You are too extravagant and bad-tempered; I want a loving and kind husband.

If I ever hear of you again, I hope it will be that you are doing something to make a credit to the family.—Yours,

Petitioner explained that "Tom" was a pet name by which she was known.

SCENE IN THE BOX.

Mrs. Kathleen Annie Hurnley Gordon was the next important witness called, and, in a voice as full of emotion and expressiveness as that of any actress, she protested her innocence, disclaimed her husband's "inventions"; wept, and vehemently contradicted counsel. She took part in a discussion on love with her cross-examiner, and reached the climax of her testimony when she demanded the production of her second daughter in court in order that the life of this girl to Mr. Hume Gordon might be demonstrated. She said she met Capt. Nicholson in 1895 at Las Palmas. The Channel Fleet was on a visit, and Capt. Nicholson was then a Lieutenant, 23 years of age. She danced with him, and when he left received letters from him. At first, witness, when he returned from his next cruise, he visited her at Weybridge, and took her west on the river in a Canadian canoe. When she went with her husband to live in a flat at Walrington House, Capt. Nicholson called once or twice. It was not true that she had ever recalcitrant him in her bedroom.

Story of a Tie.

—His lordship, in summing up, said he thought at the outset it was a case which might well have been settled, but it had gone on for six days. He suddenly remembered a case where there had been so much feeling and so much exaggeration. So far as husband and wife here were concerned, they differed in nearly everything, and it must not be forgotten that the person bringing a charge had to prove it with satisfactory evidence. As far as "Miss A." was concerned, those making the charge had called no one connected with her to say whether the suggestions put forward were true or not. There had not been enough evidence to hang a man on in regard to this matter. As to Miss O'Grady, his lordship said he twice during the hearing of the case said there was not much in the charge, which, however, was not withdrawn. Miss O'Grady apparently recited everything in the house, and was it not natural she should nurse her master, too? It seemed to him that every incident had been seized on which to hang charges of cruelty. Here the husband counter-charged his wife with cruelty. It was usually difficult to make out such a case, because, as a rule, the man was the stronger animal, whatever the Suffrage thought. (Laughter.)

No Misconduct or Cruelty.

Proceeding, his lordship said that as to the relations between Mrs. Gordon and Capt. Nicholson the latter had frankly told them how he fell in love with the lady and wrote her the letter they had heard read. At the same time Mrs. Gordon and Capt. Nicholson said it was not an adulterous relation. It was for the jury to decide whether it was or not. The jury found that there had been no misconduct or cruelty on the part of the husband, and that there had been no cruelty or misconduct on the part of the wife.—His lordship therefore dismissed both petitions. —The question of costs was referred to Chamber.—Mrs. Hurnley Gordon left the court in tears.

AN ELOPEMENT.

Wife Goes Off With a Chauffeur.

A lady's elopement with her chauffeur was the interesting feature of an undetermined suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Gordon's evidence, but she had regained control of her voice when she said in ringing tones: "I demand time to produce my child in court for everybody to see the living, striking image of my husband." Royally dramatic was her answer to the direct question: "Was there guilt between you and Capt. Nicholson?"

She replied: "I swear before God most solemnly that I have never had the least thought of any such thing happening."—Mrs. Hume Williams began her cross-examination with: "When did you first find your friendship with Capt. Nicholson developing into love?" Mrs. Gordon admitted as she retorted: "I don't admit there was love."—"When did you first call him your 'darling'?"—"I went on counsel, impishly."—"I don't remember," said Mrs. Gordon.

"When did he first call you 'Baby'?"—"What! me call you 'Baby'?" exclaimed counsel in surprise. "Not men, of course," corrected the witness.—"Did you love Mr. Nicholson? I had a great regard and affection for him."

Capt. Nicholson's Evidence. Capt. W. S. Nicholson, who said he was now a Commander in the Navy, stated that he was a Lieutenant, 23 years of age, when he first met Mrs. Gordon at Las Palmas in 1895. Afterwards he visited her in London, but

THE LONDON ROUNDABOUT.

XIX.—LIGHT LUNCHES.

By CHRISS.



The extra-light lunch is very popular with the busy middle class. I am not writing of the lunch which consists of a cut from the joint and two vegetables, but the hasty snack which can be consumed in about five minutes. It seems strange that till now most publicans have overlooked the importance of something you can buy cheap and eat in a hurry. Not so with the tea shops; they have always been alert to the fact that a dish of carried mutton at sixpence or a pork pie for the same sum, is a good standing item to have in the menu, although the thoughtful man may have his doubts on the wisdom of washing these delectable tidbits down with a cup of strong Ceylon brew or coffee. From time immemorial it has, however, been the custom with certain famous "ouses of call," as the old lady would put it, to cultivate and attract a certain client by selling or giving away free, in addition to their celebrated glaz'd stout or glaz'd fruity port, some special delicacy which appeals to the patron's taste. In the time when a host of busy shops, including the celebrated Welsh mitton shop, and the like, suggested that his former wife should remarry him. On July 20, 1905, because she thought it might be of advantage to her boys, she remarried Capt. Trevanion at the Registry Office, Kensington. Then, subsequently, on account of his conduct, he left her. With regard to the adultery, it appeared that in 1907 the husband was living at Bexhill with a lady of the name of Mrs. Lloyd Griffiths. In a solicitor's letter it was stated that the lady in question registered April 13, 1905, a dead poll taking the name of Caroline Margaret Trevanion. From inquiries, concluded counsel, it was found that the captain was living at Bexhill with the lady who was passing as Mrs. Trevanion.

—**THE CAPTAIN'S SUSPCTION.** After the decree had been made above, which was on June 22, 1905, the captain married again; but the lady he married died, and subsequently he suggested that his former wife should remarry him. On July 20, 1905, because she thought it might be of advantage to her boys, she remarried Capt. Trevanion at the Registry Office, Kensington. Then, subsequently, on account of his conduct, he left her. With regard to the adultery, it appeared that in 1907 the husband was living at Bexhill with a lady of the name of Mrs. Lloyd Griffiths. In a solicitor's letter it was stated that the lady in question registered April 13, 1905, a dead poll taking the name of Caroline Margaret Trevanion. From inquiries, concluded counsel, it was found that the captain was living at Bexhill with the lady who was passing as Mrs. Trevanion.

—**YOU ARE TOO EXTRAVAGANT.** Mrs. Florence Eva Trevanion, the petitioner, in cross-examination, said she wrote the following letter on July 24, 1905:

My Dear Hubby—I have not the least intention of having you back to live in any house of mine. You are too extravagant and bad-tempered; I want a loving and kind husband.

If I ever hear of you again, I hope it will be that you are doing something to make a credit to the family.—Yours,

Petitioner explained that "Tom" was a pet name by which she was known.

SCENE IN THE BOX.

—**MR. BARNARD CALLS.** Mr. Barnard called Mrs. Lloyd Griffiths, and a lady sitting at the back of the court walked out—Mr. Barnard. The lady has gone out of court.—The judge despatched the usher to bring her back, and he returned, saying that the lady had gone to the police court. The judge said that her name was Mrs. Lloyd Griffiths. —**Judge.** Very well, call her Mrs. Trevanion.—The lady had gone from the precincts of the court.

—**Justice Deane.** granted a judicial separation on the ground of misconduct, with costs.

SOUTH LONDON MURDER.

THE POLICE STILL IN THE DARK.

In the old Southwark Police Court, Mr. F. Dandridge Thomas, deputy coroner, concluded the inquiry, reporting the death of Marie Ellen Barnes, the little Llington schoolgirl whose murdered and mutilated body was found wrapped in a piece of brown paper in a lavatory at the Elephant and Castle on Saturday, May 30. A month had passed since the crime was discovered, and unfortunately the police had to admit that they were no nearer a solution of the mystery surrounding the murderer than they were of the context.—Chief Det.-insp. Scott, who, with Det.-insp. Ferret, had charge of the case, informed the court, in reply to the coroner, that the police were unable to throw any further light on the tragedy.—The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder in the following terms: That Marie Ellen Barnes was found dead wrapped in a parcel in the public lavatory at St. George's Rd., Southwark, with her throat cut, and died from shock due to hemorrhage from severance of the vessels of the chest and neck at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Further along the Strand we come to the still more popular house of Henry Finch. Here it is open to the public to sit at a threepenny each, including cold meat and beer, and watch the various strategic circumlocutions of the devotees to the varied professions prior to the raid on the cheese, which stands in all its shaggy glory on the top of a mahogany altar, and dream of the coming time when our more enlightened licensed victuallers will appreciate the attractive qualities of the light lunches.

section in the breast of the new-born pie, to supply a given quantity at fourpence, the eye of the spectator grows moist with sympathy.

The denizens of the Strand, ever alive to the manifold attractions of variety, have supplied, situate just a little above the last-mentioned establishment, which is known to frequenters as "The Savoury Stew Pot," a ham and beef shop. It is a delight for the epicureans to set the loves of corned beef and salt pork together to partake, standing up, of their favourite dainties. To a student of human nature it is a study to observe the carver weigh up each portion of meat while the critical but



Bread and Cheese.

hangry eye of the lover of boiled meats sees that he has his full pound of flesh.

It is a big jump from brisket of beef to oysters, but within stone's throw in an inn where you can get a dozen of real native oysters, brown bread and butter with a glass of stout thrown in, for a shilling. I see that my friend, Mr. Fred Beach, of the Surrey Theatre, has started the same attraction in the hospitable which adjoins the classic theatre on the south side of the Thames.

I suppose, or perhaps like to imagine, that every lover of the Strand finishes up at the Bodega. Here you have the real free snack of the day, and it is here that you see real live geniuses who are not above helping themselves to a portion of real good Cheshire and a couple of biscuits. It is delightful to sit in a shady corner of this shrine of sherry and powerful pinnacles of Oporto, and watch the various strategic circumlocutions of the devotees to the varied professions prior to the raid on the cheese, which stands in all its shaggy glory on the top of a mahogany altar, and dream of the coming time when our more enlightened licensed victuallers will appreciate the attractive qualities of the light lunches.

BOY'S FATAL FALL.

All. Chas. Tilbury, a boy of 10, son of a boot finisher, of Digby-nd., Homerton, climbed a tree in Victoria Park, and, through the breaking of a branch, fell to the ground and sustained a compound fracture of the left arm. Eight days after his admission to Hackney Infirmary locking set in, and, though anti-toxin was used, death ensued.—At the inquest at Hackney a verdict of accidental death was returned.



LIKE MOTHER.

Better than Any other.

CROSFIELD'S.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WARRINGTON.

TO N.Y.

TASMANIA.

PERFECTION.

The Great Household Soap.

SOLD AT 3d

HEARTS OF OAK BUILDING SOCIETY,
1, OXFORD-STREET, W.
IMMEDIATE ADVANCE ON MORTGAGE
Or on Ordinary Mortgage.
Prospects Free. RICHARD TOWNLEY, Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
INCOME EXCEEDS ONE MILLION
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED TWO
LIPS AND ENDMENT ASSURANCES
Now and Improved Table of Rates
Claims Paid at Night
Representatives throughout the Kingdom
C. F. HARRIS, Secretary

Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.

DILBECK BANK.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Southgate on Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

2 PER CENT INTEREST
On Current and Deposit Accounts.

2 PER CENT INTEREST
Drawn on Cheque Book.

All Banking Branches Transacted.

ALMARAQUE, With full particulars.

C. F. HARRIS, Secretary.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Limited.

HOLBOS BARE, LONDON.
FOUNDED 1848.

INVESTED FUNDS 267,000,000.

**LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL
FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

CHIEF OFFICE: ST. ANDREW-ST. LONDON, E.C.

Gains Paid Instantly 65,400,000
Interest Funds 20,000,000

LIFE & ENDMENT ASSURANCES AT
POPULAR RATES.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

ARTHUR HENRY, Secretary.

THE CHARING-CROSS BANK, Est. 1870.
55, BEDFORD-ST. CHARING-CROSS
LONDON, and 35, BISHOPSGATE-STREET
BRANCHES. Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds
Bridgford, Bristol, W.

Assets 21,972,926
Liabilities 21,972,926

Rupert £371,078

LOANS of £50 to £2,000 granted at a few hours' notice in Town or Country, on personal security, jewellery, postage-stamps, stocks, shares, and securities.

Stocks and Shares Bought and Sold.

Two-and-a-Half Miles from the centre of London.

Deposits and Balances.

DEPOSITS of £10 and upwards received at: under Subject to 3 months' Notice of Withdrawal, 6 per cent. per annum.

Subject to 6 months' Notice of Withdrawal, 6 per cent. per annum.

Subject to 12 months' Notice of Withdrawal, 7 per cent. per annum.

Special terms for the nature of our investments we are able to pay rates of interest on deposits that will cover the cost of shareholding during the safety of capital. We have been established for 55 years, and our experience in the estimation of our business methods and in the satisfaction of our customers. Write and call for full details.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., FAL, York Managers.

ONE AND ALL,
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

W.R.A.

IS A MONTH WILL DO—
FOR A YEAR FOR ANY SUCCESS,
FOR A LIFE TIME FOR SECURITY.

INSURE £10 AT DEATH.

(Not according to law according to the number of Members.)

ANNUAL PAYMENT OF £10.

A PATIENT AND DESIRABLE
JUST CONSIDER!

1.—Will your salary soon, when you are sick or injured?
2.—Is your present power injured?
3.—Are you now in receipt of any sum when we are sick or injured?
4.—Will you do your duty by your family, to provide for it?
5.—Will you be a good husband?
6.—Will you be a good father?
7.—Will you be a good son?
8.—Will you be a good neighbour?
9.—Will you be a good master?
10.—Will you be a good wife?
11.—Will you be a good daughter?
12.—Will you be a good mother?
13.—Will you be a good friend?
14.—Will you be a good citizen?
15.—Will you be a good neighbour?
16.—Will you be a good master?
17.—Will you be a good wife?
18.—Will you be a good daughter?
19.—Will you be a good friend?
20.—Will you be a good citizen?

POPE'S BOARD OF GUARDED
INSTANT LABOUR-MASTER.

THE POPLAR HOBOROUGH will, at their meeting to be held on the 22nd July, 1908, proceed to appoint an INSTANT LABOUR-MASTER.

TO AN HOSPITAL AND BATH ATTENDANT.

ATTENDANT at their Workhouse in the Parish of Poplar, London, will be required to be a man of good character, aged 21 to 30 years, married or widowed between the ages of 25 and 35 years. Remuneration, £20 for the first year, £22 for the second, £25 for the third, £28 for the fourth, £30 for the fifth, £32 for the sixth, £35 for the seventh, £38 for the eighth, £40 for the ninth, £42 for the tenth, £45 for the eleventh, £48 for the twelfth, £50 for the thirteenth, £52 for the fourteenth, £54 for the fifteenth, £56 for the sixteenth, £58 for the seventeenth, £60 for the eighteenth, £62 for the nineteenth, £64 for the twentieth, £66 for the twenty-first, £68 for the twenty-second, £70 for the twenty-third, £72 for the twenty-fourth, £74 for the twenty-fifth, £76 for the twenty-sixth, £78 for the twenty-seventh, £80 for the twenty-eighth, £82 for the twenty-ninth, £84 for the thirtieth, £86 for the thirty-first, £88 for the thirty-second, £90 for the thirty-third, £92 for the thirty-fourth, £94 for the thirty-fifth, £96 for the thirty-sixth, £98 for the thirty-seventh, £100 for the thirty-eighth, £102 for the thirty-ninth, £104 for the forty-first, £106 for the forty-second, £108 for the forty-third, £110 for the forty-fourth, £112 for the forty-fifth, £114 for the forty-sixth, £116 for the forty-seventh, £118 for the forty-eighth, £120 for the forty-ninth, £122 for the fifty-first, £124 for the fifty-second, £126 for the fifty-third, £128 for the fifty-fourth, £130 for the fifty-fifth, £132 for the fifty-sixth, £134 for the fifty-seventh, £136 for the fifty-eighth, £138 for the fifty-ninth, £140 for the sixty-first, £142 for the sixty-second, £144 for the sixty-third, £146 for the sixty-fourth, £148 for the sixty-fifth, £150 for the sixty-sixth, £152 for the sixty-seventh, £154 for the sixty-eighth, £156 for the sixty-ninth, £158 for the seventy-first, £160 for the seventy-second, £162 for the seventy-third, £164 for the seventy-fourth, £166 for the seventy-fifth, £168 for the seventy-sixth, £170 for the seventy-seventh, £172 for the seventy-eighth, £174 for the seventy-ninth, £176 for the eighty-first, £178 for the eighty-second, £180 for the eighty-third, £182 for the eighty-fourth, £184 for the eighty-fifth, £186 for the eighty-sixth, £188 for the eighty-seventh, £190 for the eighty-eighth, £192 for the eighty-ninth, £194 for the ninety-first, £196 for the ninety-second, £198 for the ninety-third, £200 for the ninety-fourth, £202 for the ninety-fifth, £204 for the ninety-sixth, £206 for the ninety-seventh, £208 for the ninety-eighth, £210 for the ninety-ninth, £212 for the ninety-eighth, £214 for the ninety-ninth, £216 for the ninety-ninth, £218 for the ninety-ninth, £220 for the ninety-ninth, £222 for the ninety-ninth, £224 for the ninety-ninth, £226 for the ninety-ninth, £228 for the ninety-ninth, £230 for the ninety-ninth, £232 for the ninety-ninth, £234 for the ninety-ninth, £236 for the ninety-ninth, £238 for the ninety-ninth, £240 for the ninety-ninth, £242 for the ninety-ninth, £244 for the ninety-ninth, £246 for the ninety-ninth, £248 for the ninety-ninth, £250 for the ninety-ninth, £252 for the ninety-ninth, £254 for the ninety-ninth, £256 for the ninety-ninth, £258 for the ninety-ninth, £260 for the ninety-ninth, £262 for the ninety-ninth, £264 for the ninety-ninth, £266 for the ninety-ninth, £268 for the ninety-ninth, £270 for the ninety-ninth, £272 for the ninety-ninth, £274 for the ninety-ninth, £276 for the ninety-ninth, £278 for the ninety-ninth, £280 for the ninety-ninth, £282 for the ninety-ninth, £284 for the ninety-ninth, £286 for the ninety-ninth, £288 for the ninety-ninth, £290 for the ninety-ninth, £292 for the ninety-ninth, £294 for the ninety-ninth, £296 for the ninety-ninth, £298 for the ninety-ninth, £300 for the ninety-ninth, £302 for the ninety-ninth, £304 for the ninety-ninth, £306 for the ninety-ninth, £308 for the ninety-ninth, £310 for the ninety-ninth, £312 for the ninety-ninth, £314 for the ninety-ninth, £316 for the ninety-ninth, £318 for the ninety-ninth, £320 for the ninety-ninth, £322 for the ninety-ninth, £324 for the ninety-ninth, £326 for the ninety-ninth, £328 for the ninety-ninth, £330 for the ninety-ninth, £332 for the ninety-ninth, £334 for the ninety-ninth, £336 for the ninety-ninth, £338 for the ninety-ninth, £340 for the ninety-ninth, £342 for the ninety-ninth, £344 for the ninety-ninth, £346 for the ninety-ninth, £348 for the ninety-ninth, £350 for the ninety-ninth, £352 for the ninety-ninth, £354 for the ninety-ninth, £356 for the ninety-ninth, £358 for the ninety-ninth, £360 for the ninety-ninth, £362 for the ninety-ninth, £364 for the ninety-ninth, £366 for the ninety-ninth, £368 for the ninety-ninth, £370 for the ninety-ninth, £372 for the ninety-ninth, £374 for the ninety-ninth, £376 for the ninety-ninth, £378 for the ninety-ninth, £380 for the ninety-ninth, £382 for the ninety-ninth, £384 for the ninety-ninth, £386 for the ninety-ninth, £388 for the ninety-ninth, £390 for the ninety-ninth, £392 for the ninety-ninth, £394 for the ninety-ninth, £396 for the ninety-ninth, £398 for the ninety-ninth, £400 for the ninety-ninth, £402 for the ninety-ninth, £404 for the ninety-ninth, £406 for the ninety-ninth, £408 for the ninety-ninth, £410 for the ninety-ninth, £412 for the ninety-ninth, £414 for the ninety-ninth, £416 for the ninety-ninth, £418 for the ninety-ninth, £420 for the ninety-ninth, £422 for the ninety-ninth, £424 for the ninety-ninth, £426 for the ninety-ninth, £428 for the ninety-ninth, £430 for the ninety-ninth, £432 for the ninety-ninth, £434 for the ninety-ninth, £436 for the ninety-ninth, £438 for the ninety-ninth, £440 for the ninety-ninth, £442 for the ninety-ninth, £444 for the ninety-ninth, £446 for the ninety-ninth, £448 for the ninety-ninth, £450 for the ninety-ninth, £452 for the ninety-ninth, £454 for the ninety-ninth, £456 for the ninety-ninth, £458 for the ninety-ninth, £460 for the ninety-ninth, £462 for the ninety-ninth, £464 for the ninety-ninth, £466 for the ninety-ninth, £468 for the ninety-ninth, £470 for the ninety-ninth, £472 for the ninety-ninth, £474 for the ninety-ninth, £476 for the ninety-ninth, £478 for the ninety-ninth, £480 for the ninety-ninth, £482 for the ninety-ninth, £484 for the ninety-ninth, £486 for the ninety-ninth, £488 for the ninety-ninth, £490 for the ninety-ninth, £492 for the ninety-ninth, £494 for the ninety-ninth, £496 for the ninety-ninth, £498 for the ninety-ninth, £500 for the ninety-ninth, £502 for the ninety-ninth, £504 for the ninety-ninth, £506 for the ninety-ninth, £508 for the ninety-ninth, £510 for the ninety-ninth, £512 for the ninety-ninth, £514 for the ninety-ninth, £516 for the ninety-ninth, £518 for the ninety-ninth, £520 for the ninety-ninth, £522 for the ninety-ninth, £524 for the ninety-ninth, £526 for the ninety-ninth, £528 for the ninety-ninth, £530 for the ninety-ninth, £532 for the ninety-ninth, £534 for the ninety-ninth, £536 for the ninety-ninth, £538 for the ninety-ninth, £540 for the ninety-ninth, £542 for the ninety-ninth, £544 for the ninety-ninth, £546 for the ninety-ninth, £548 for the ninety-ninth, £550 for the ninety-ninth, £552 for the ninety-ninth, £554 for the ninety-ninth, £556 for the ninety-ninth, £558 for the ninety-ninth, £560 for the ninety-ninth, £562 for the ninety-ninth, £564 for the ninety-ninth, £566 for the ninety-ninth, £568 for the ninety-ninth, £570 for the ninety-ninth, £572 for the ninety-ninth, £574 for the ninety-ninth, £576 for the ninety-ninth, £578 for the ninety-ninth, £580 for the ninety-ninth, £582 for the ninety-ninth, £584 for the ninety-ninth, £586 for the ninety-ninth, £588 for the ninety-ninth, £590 for the ninety-ninth, £592 for the ninety-ninth, £594 for the ninety-ninth, £596 for the ninety-ninth, £598 for the ninety-ninth, £600 for the ninety-ninth, £602 for the ninety-ninth, £604 for the ninety-ninth, £606 for the ninety-ninth, £608 for the ninety-ninth, £610 for the ninety-ninth, £612 for the ninety-ninth, £614 for the ninety-ninth, £616 for the ninety-ninth, £618 for the ninety-ninth, £620 for the ninety-ninth, £622 for the ninety-ninth, £624 for the ninety-ninth, £626 for the ninety-ninth, £628 for the ninety-ninth, £630 for the ninety-ninth, £632 for the ninety-ninth, £634 for the ninety-ninth, £636 for the ninety-ninth, £638 for the ninety-ninth, £640 for the ninety-ninth, £642 for the ninety-ninth, £644 for the ninety-ninth, £646 for the ninety-ninth, £648 for the ninety-ninth, £650 for the ninety-ninth, £652 for the ninety-ninth, £654 for the ninety-ninth, £656 for the ninety-ninth, £658 for the ninety-ninth, £660 for the ninety-ninth, £662 for the ninety-ninth, £664 for the ninety-ninth, £666 for the ninety-ninth, £668 for the ninety-ninth, £670 for the ninety-ninth, £672 for the ninety-ninth, £674 for the ninety-ninth, £676 for the ninety-ninth, £678 for the ninety-ninth, £680 for the ninety-ninth, £682 for the ninety-ninth, £684 for the ninety-ninth, £686 for the ninety-ninth, £688 for the ninety-ninth, £690 for the ninety-ninth, £692 for the ninety-ninth, £694 for the ninety-ninth, £696 for the ninety-ninth, £698 for the ninety-ninth, £700 for the ninety-ninth, £702 for the ninety-ninth, £704 for the ninety-ninth, £706 for the ninety-ninth, £708 for the ninety-ninth, £710 for the ninety-ninth, £712 for the ninety-ninth, £714 for the ninety-ninth, £716 for the ninety-ninth, £718 for the ninety-ninth, £720 for the ninety-ninth, £722 for the ninety-ninth, £724 for the ninety-ninth, £726 for the ninety-ninth, £728 for the ninety-ninth, £730 for the ninety-ninth, £732 for the ninety-ninth, £734 for the ninety-ninth, £736 for the ninety-ninth, £738 for the ninety-ninth, £740 for the ninety-ninth, £742 for the ninety-ninth, £744 for the ninety-ninth, £746 for the ninety-ninth, £748 for the ninety-ninth, £750 for the ninety-ninth, £752 for the ninety-ninth, £754 for the ninety-ninth, £756 for the ninety-ninth, £758 for the ninety-ninth, £760 for the ninety-ninth, £762 for the ninety-ninth, £764 for the ninety-ninth, £766 for the ninety-ninth, £768 for the ninety-ninth, £770 for the ninety-ninth, £772 for the ninety-ninth, £774 for the ninety-ninth, £776 for the ninety-ninth, £778 for the ninety-ninth, £780 for the ninety-ninth, £782 for the ninety-ninth, £784 for the ninety-ninth, £786 for the ninety-ninth, £788 for the ninety-ninth, £790 for the ninety-ninth, £792 for the ninety-ninth, £794 for the ninety-ninth, £796 for the ninety-ninth, £798 for the ninety-ninth, £800 for the ninety-ninth, £802 for the ninety-ninth, £804 for the ninety-ninth, £806 for the ninety-ninth, £808 for the ninety-ninth, £810 for the ninety-ninth, £812 for the ninety-ninth, £814 for the ninety-ninth, £816 for the ninety-ninth, £818 for the ninety-ninth, £820 for the ninety-ninth, £822 for the ninety-ninth, £824 for the ninety-ninth, £826 for the ninety-ninth, £828 for the ninety-ninth, £830 for the ninety-ninth, £832 for the ninety-ninth, £834 for the ninety-ninth, £836 for the ninety-ninth, £838 for the ninety-ninth, £840 for the ninety-ninth, £842 for the ninety-ninth, £844 for the ninety-ninth, £846 for the ninety-ninth, £848 for the ninety-ninth, £850 for the ninety-ninth, £852 for the ninety-ninth, £854 for the ninety-ninth, £856 for the ninety-ninth, £858 for the ninety-ninth, £860 for the ninety-ninth, £862 for the ninety-ninth, £864 for the ninety-ninth, £866 for the ninety-ninth, £868 for the ninety-ninth, £870 for the ninety-ninth, £872 for the ninety-ninth, £874 for the ninety-ninth, £876 for the ninety-ninth, £878 for the ninety-ninth, £880 for the ninety-ninth, £882 for the ninety-ninth, £884 for the ninety-ninth, £886 for the ninety-ninth, £888 for the ninety-ninth, £890 for the ninety-ninth, £892 for the ninety-ninth, £894 for the ninety-ninth, £896 for the ninety-ninth, £898 for the ninety-ninth, £900 for the ninety-ninth, £902 for the ninety-ninth, £904 for the ninety-ninth, £906 for the ninety-ninth, £908 for the ninety-ninth, £910 for the ninety-ninth, £912 for the ninety-ninth, £914 for the ninety-ninth, £916 for the ninety-ninth, £918 for the ninety-ninth, £920 for the ninety-ninth, £922 for the ninety-ninth, £924 for the ninety-ninth, £926 for the ninety-ninth, £928 for the ninety-ninth, £930 for the ninety-ninth, £932 for the ninety-ninth, £934 for the ninety-ninth, £936 for the ninety-ninth, £938 for the ninety-ninth, £940 for the ninety-ninth, £942 for the ninety-ninth, £944 for the ninety-ninth, £946 for the ninety-ninth, £948 for the ninety-ninth, £950 for the ninety-ninth, £952 for the ninety-ninth, £954 for the ninety-ninth, £956 for the ninety-ninth, £958 for the ninety-ninth, £960 for the ninety-ninth, £962 for the ninety-ninth, £964 for the ninety-ninth, £966 for the ninety-ninth, £968 for the ninety-ninth, £970 for the ninety-ninth, £972 for the ninety-ninth, £974 for the ninety-ninth, £976 for the ninety-ninth, £978 for the ninety-ninth, £980 for the ninety-ninth, £982 for the ninety-ninth, £984 for the ninety-ninth, £986 for the ninety-ninth, £988 for the ninety-ninth, £990 for the ninety-ninth, £992 for the ninety-ninth, £994 for the ninety-ninth, £996 for the ninety-ninth, £998 for the ninety-ninth, £1,000 for the ninety-ninth, £1,002 for the ninety-ninth, £1,004 for the ninety-ninth, £1,006 for the ninety-ninth, £1,008 for the ninety-ninth, £1,010 for the ninety-ninth, £1,012 for the ninety-ninth, £1,014 for the ninety-ninth, £1,016 for the ninety-ninth, £1,018 for the ninety-ninth, £1,020 for the ninety-ninth, £1,022 for the ninety-ninth, £1,024 for the ninety-ninth, £1,026 for the ninety-ninth, £1,028 for the ninety-ninth, £1,030 for the ninety-ninth, £1,032 for the ninety-ninth, £1,034 for the ninety-ninth, £1,036 for the ninety-ninth, £1,038 for the ninety-ninth, £1,040 for the ninety-ninth, £1,042 for the ninety-ninth, £1,044 for the ninety-ninth, £1,046 for the ninety-ninth, £1,048 for the ninety-ninth, £1,050 for the ninety-ninth, £1,052 for the ninety-ninth, £1,054 for the ninety-ninth, £1,056 for the ninety-ninth, £1,058 for the ninety-ninth, £1,060 for the ninety-ninth, £1,062 for the ninety-ninth, £1,064 for the ninety-ninth, £1,066 for the ninety-ninth, £1,068 for the ninety-ninth, £1,070 for the ninety-ninth, £1,072 for the ninety-ninth, £1,074 for the ninety-ninth, £1,076 for the ninety-ninth, £1,078 for the ninety-ninth, £1,080 for the ninety-ninth, £1,082 for the ninety-ninth, £1,084 for the ninety-ninth, £1,086 for the

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE

ETON'S EASY WIN.

CRICKET.

By SHORT LEG.

(Exclusive to "The People.")
I view with a good deal of apprehension the resolutions passed at Lord's on Friday, at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Counties. My fear is that in their zeal for the triangular tournament the counties are risking a serious estrangement with the Australians. Whether the triangular scheme is in itself desirable is a debatable question, on which I have my own private opinion, but I think most people will agree that to drag the Australians into the contest against their will is not a policy calculated to promote harmony and goodwill in the cricket world. It seems to me that the counties, by the action they have now taken, have shown a very decided bias in favour of the South Africans. The meeting on Friday was strictly private, and I have no scrap of information beyond the facts contained in the official report furnished to the Press by Mr. Lacey. I read that the resolution that the counties were in favour of the triangular tournament was carried by a large majority, and with that news we must, for the moment at any rate, rest content. I should, however, like very much to know the names of the counties whose representatives voted in the minority. I may be quite wrong, but I have an idea that in this matter some of the oldest and most influential counties have been overruled by force of numbers. As to the majority by which the second and much more drastic resolution was carried, nothing, so far as I know, has transpired. This resolution is uncompromising in tone, urging the M.C.C. to impress upon the Australian Board of Control that the feelings of the counties is so strongly in favour of the triangular scheme that the M.C.C. will not be in a position to invite any Colonial eleven here in 1909, except for the purpose of the tournament. The M.C.C. committee, I take it, will have to discuss this latest phase of the question at their next meeting at Lord's to-morrow, and I shall be curious to know what line they adopt. Being in possession of all the details of the voting on Friday, they will, of course, know whether the majority vote represents the opinion of the great counties or whether that opinion has been overborne. I heard rumour on Friday of an amendment to the second resolution. Lord Hawke's name being mentioned in connection with it, but nothing definite could be ascertained.

The M.C.C. may, I think, be trusted to deal diplomatically with the very delicate situation that has now arisen. They will realise that little good can come to cricket from forcing the Australians into a competition for which they have no inclination. I am both surprised and disgusted at the tone that has in several quarters been taken with regard to the Australians over this question. It has even been hinted by an over-cautious South African journalist that the Australians are afraid. Such an insinuation against the cricketers who have battled with England on even terms for thirty years is beneath contempt. This, however, is only an isolated charge emanating from a person of no importance. The general suggestion is that the Australians care nothing for cricket, and are concerned only about money. As to this point, I would only urge that they have no millionaire bank balance ready, in the event of a future, to draw cheques for any amount of money that may be required. Knowing what they do about cricket in England, the Australians I think may well hesitate to come here with another first-rate team touring at the same time and visiting all the same towns. I read a good deal about the money the Australians make in England while playing as amateurs, but it is a little late in the day to raise this point. The anomaly has been accepted for a generation, and the hope of a trip to England has been largely instrumental in keeping up a regular supply of first-class players.

Not for many years has Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's produced such disappointing cricket as the match which ended in an easy victory for the Professionals shortly after seven o'clock on Friday evening. That the Players would win there was every reason to expect before a ball had been bowled, yet no one anticipated the Gentlemen would go down so tamely. The failure extended to all points of the game, although the Amateurs' bowling suffered less by comparison than the batting and fielding. Unhappily for the fielding, Gilbert Jessop and A. O. Jones both tired off, and Hutchings, wired to at the last moment, did not receive his invitation in time, while neither H. H. Spooner nor R. N. Foster having taken part in first-class cricket this season, could possibly be given a place in the eleven. All these five cricketers are not only batsmen of a most attractive description, but every one of them is a more brilliant field than anybody included in the actual team. From the absence of so considerable a number of players possessed of exceptional qualities, the game was bound to suffer in any event, and, unfortunately, while the bowling, without attaining to special excellence, proved fairly up to the average, the batting was quite unworthy of the traditions of a match participation, which is rightly regarded as the "hall-mark" of cricket ability.

The struggle, indeed, yielded quite a crop of disappointments. Had Ranjitsinhji, after being out of the cricket field for three seasons, succeeded in reproducing the delightful form he displayed for Sussex against Middlesex on the same ground a few weeks ago, there would have been some compensation, but his judgment was at fault when he got out on Thursday, and in the second innings, what looked like a most casual stroke, led to his dismissal. Bosanquet, too, put a poor figure, Crawford had to rest content with a very moderate share of success, and neither Warner nor Gillingham played in anything like their best form. C. B. Fry certainly put together on Thursday an admirable innings—his lack of mated

WARWICK v. HAMPSHIRE.

Warwick Win by Six Wickets.

Warwickshire gained an easy victory over Hampshire at Birmingham by six wickets. When the game was resumed in the morning Hampshire were in an almost hopeless position, as with six men out in their second innings, they were only 12 runs ahead. Gold again took marked effect, and the four outstanding wickets fell for an addition of only 12 runs. This left Warwickshire with 52 to get to win, and in accomplishing this simple task they lost four batsmen. Full score:—

HAMPSHIRE.

First Innings.
Hobbs, b. Field 18
Hobbs, c. Field 0
Hobbs, c. Field 0
Hobbs, c. Field 0
Leverett, b. Field 0
A. C. Johnston, b. Field 26
Stone, b. Foster 0
Reynolds, b. Foster 0
R. J. Weston, c. Foster 0
W. F. Posen, c. Foster 0
Newman, b. Foster 0
Extras 0

Total 100 Total 25

WARWICKSHIRE.

First Innings.
Kinner, b. Hobbs 12
Qualter, c. Newman, b. Jones 10
Saker, b. Hobbs, c. Jones 0
T. E. Pidgeon, b. Leverett 0
Mastall, c. Stone, b. Newman 20
Jones 0

Second Innings.
Codd, c. Hobbs, b. Newman 20
Hobbs, c. Hobbs, b. Newman 20
Leverett, b. Hobbs 0
A. T. Groom, b. Hobbs, b. Newman 20
Smith, b. Leverett 0
Field, c. Newman 0
Extras 0

Total 82 Total 44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HAMPSHIRE—First Innings.
O. M. R. W. 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Field bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings.
O. M. R. W. 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Field bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Second Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled one wide, Hobbs two wides and one no-ball, Leverett two wides and two no-balls, and Leverett three wides and one no-ball.

Second Innings.
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Hobbs bowled one wide and Leverett one no-ball.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KENT—First Innings.
Pidgeon, b. Hobbs 14
Hobbs 11
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 25

Hobbs, c. Hobbs 14

Codd, c. Hobbs 14

Leverett, b. Hobbs 0

A. T. Groom, b. Hobbs 0

Smith, b. Hobbs 0

Field, c. Hobbs 0

Total 62

Hobbs bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Second Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Third Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Fourth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Fifth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Sixth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Seventh Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Eighth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Ninth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Tenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Eleventh Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twelfth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Thirteenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Fourteenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Fifteenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Sixteenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Seventeenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Eighteenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Nineteenth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twentieth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-first Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-second Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-third Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-fourth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-fifth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-sixth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-seventh Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-eighth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Twenty-ninth Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled two wides and one no-ball.

WARWICKSHIRE—Thirty-first Innings.
Foster 0
Field 0
Hobbs 0
Leverett 0
A. C. Johnston 0
Stone 0
Foster 0
Field 0
Total 0

Foster bowled